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GENERAL CROP REPORT AS OF OCTOBER 1, 1942

(Continued)

October 9, 1942,
3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

CROP	ACREAGE (IN THOUSANDS)			
	Harvested		For harvest 1942	1942 Percent of 1941
	Average 1930-39	1941		
Corn, all.....	98,049	86,089	89,408	103.9
Wheat, all.....	55,884	55,831	50,570	90.6
Winter.....	39,141	39,547	36,398	92.0
All spring.....	16,742	16,284	14,172	87.0
Durum.....	2,786	2,546	2,164	85.0
Other spring.....	13,956	13,738	12,008	87.4
Oats.....	36,487	37,972	38,090	100.3
Barley.....	10,707	14,049	16,756	119.3
Rye.....	3,320	3,498	3,868	110.6
Buckwheat.....	460	339	362	106.8
Flaxseed.....	1,788	3,202	4,440	138.7
Rice.....	942	1,245	1,481	119.0
Grain sorghums, all....	7,564	8,903	8,666	97.3
Cotton.....	31,223	22,238	23,273	104.7
Hay, all tame.....	56,102	59,232	59,949	101.2
Hay, wild.....	11,791	12,661	12,761	100.8
Hay, clover and timothy ¹	22,363	19,176	19,207	100.2
Hay, alfalfa.....	12,867	14,929	15,493	103.8
Beans, dry edible.....	1,716	2,085	2,219	106.4
Peas, dry field.....	261	284	479	168.7
Soybeans for beans.....	2,052	5,855	10,867	185.6
Soybeans ²	5,467	9,996	14,241	142.5
Cowpeas ²	2,647	3,780	3,546	93.8
Peanuts ³	1,504	1,914	4,173	218.0
Velvetbeans ²	114	212	172	81.1
Potatoes.....	3,296	2,733	2,798	102.4
Sweetpotatoes.....	882	759	757	99.7
Tobacco.....	1,676	1,311	1,398	106.7
Sorgo for sirup.....	267	174	236	135.6
Sugarcane for sugar and seed.....	257	296	331	112.0
Sugarcane for sirup....	137	113	124	109.7
Sugar beets.....	815	754	989	131.2
Broomcorn.....	324	251	212	84.5
Hops.....	30	35	35	101.1
Total (excl. dupl.)....	328,445	324,366	335,870	103.5

GRAIN STOCKS ON FARMS ON OCTOBER 1

CROP	Average 1930-39		1941		1942	
	Percent	1,000 bushels	Percent	1,000 bushels	Percent	1,000 bushels
Wheat.....	45.2	337,511	51.6	488,311	65.5	644,503
Oats.....	81.0	810,382	81.0	952,329	83.3	1,141,411
Corn (old crop) ⁴	11.0	235,134	21.5	474,622	17.4	423,597

¹ Excludes sweetclover and lespedeza. ² Grown alone for all purposes.

³ Picked and threshed. ⁴ Data based on corn for grain.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Release:-
October 9, 1942,
3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

GENERAL CROP REPORT AS OF OCTOBER 1, 1942

The Crop Reporting Board of the U. S. Department of Agriculture makes the following report for the United States from data furnished by crop correspondents, field statisticians, and cooperating State agencies.

CROP	YIELD PER ACRE			TOTAL PRODUCTION (IN THOUSANDS)			
	Average 1930-39	1941	Indicated Oct. 1, 1942 ¹	Average 1930-39	1941	Indicated	
						Sept. 1, 1942 ¹	Oct. 1, 1942 ¹
Corn, all.....bu.	23.5	31.0	35.0	2,307,452	2,672,541	3,015,915	3,132,000
Wheat, all....."	13.3	16.9	19.5	747,507	945,937	981,793	984,040
Winter....."	14.4	17.0	19.2	569,417	671,293	697,708	697,700
All spring....."	10.5	16.9	20.2	178,090	274,644	284,085	286,330
Durum....."	9.3	16.4	20.1	27,598	41,800	42,432	43,540
Other spring....."	10.7	16.9	20.2	150,492	232,844	241,653	242,790
Oats....."	27.3	31.0	36.0	1,007,141	1,176,107	1,353,431	1,369,540
Barley....."	20.6	25.5	25.4	224,970	358,709	419,201	426,180
Rye....."	11.2	12.9	15.4	38,472	45,191	59,665	59,660
Buckwheat....."	16.0	17.9	18.3	7,315	6,070	6,558	6,620
Flaxseed....."	6.4	9.8	9.6	11,269	31,485	42,513	42,680
Rice....."	48.4	43.4	48.3	45,673	54,028	72,282	71,590
Grain sorghums, all....."	11.0	17.3	17.2	84,253	153,968	144,899	149,330
Hay, all tame.....ton	1.24	1.39	1.53	69,650	82,358	91,278	91,580
Hay, wild....."	.76	.93	1.04	9,083	11,749	13,331	13,330
Hay, clover and timothy ²"	1.10	1.20	1.44	24,587	23,106	27,667	27,660
Hay, alfalfa....."	1.93	2.17	2.31	24,907	32,346	35,759	35,840
Beans, dry edible 100-lb. bag	3 781	3 901	3 958	13,297	18,788	21,632	21,200
Peas, dry field....."	3 1,005	3 1,334	3 1,515	2,623	3,788	7,255	7,200
Soybeans for beans.....bu.	16.1	18.2	18.5	35,506	106,712	211,452	200,700
Cowpeas for peas....."	6.4	5.5	5.8	---	---	---	---
Peanuts ⁴lb.	708	772	700	1,067,438	1,476,845	2,929,750	2,921,900
Potatoes.....bu.	112.6	130.9	134.5	370,045	357,783	378,396	376,300
Sweetpotatoes....."	83.0	83.4	93.2	73,208	63,284	69,487	70,500
Tobacco.....lb.	832	962	1,018	1,394,839	1,261,364	1,369,661	1,422,800
Sugarcane for sugar and seed.....ton	18.0	18.5	22.3	4,729	5,462	7,362	7,300
Sugar beets....."	11.4	13.7	13.1	9,284	10,311	13,004	12,900
Broomcorn....."	3 255	3 372	3 337	41	47	37	---
Hops.....lb.	1,171	1,160	996	5 34,784	5 40,380	38,652	35,000
Condition Oct. 1							
	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.				
Apples, com'l crop ⁵bu.	7 61	67	71	5 123,798	122,059	126,131	128,300
Peaches, total crop....."	8 60	3 79	3 68	5 54,706	5 74,451	65,614	65,490
Pears, total crop....."	65	71	75	5 27,253	5 29,533	29,980	30,400
Grapes ⁹ton	72	81	76	5 2,246	2,729	2,596	2,500
Pecans.....lb.	47	52	41	81,166	121,488	88,161	87,900
Pasture.....	63	75	88	---	---	---	---

¹ For certain crops, figures are not based on current indications, but are carried forward from previous reports. ² Excludes sweetclover and lespedeza. ³ Pounds. ⁴ Picked and threshed. ⁵ Includes some quantities not harvested. ⁶ See footnote on table by States. ⁷ Short-time average. ⁸ Production in percentage of a full crop. ⁹ Production includes all grapes for fresh fruit, juice, wine, and raisins.

CROP REPORT

Bureau of Agricultural Economics

Washington, D. C.,

as of

CROP REPORTING BOARD

October 9, 1942

October 1, 1942

3:00 P.M. (E.V.T.)

GENERAL CROP REPORT AS OF OCTOBER 1, 1942

The outstandingly heavy crop yields that have been in prospect for several months are now in sight but not yet "in the bag." Record crops are indicated for corn, barley, all grain, all hay, beans and peas, oilseeds, sugar crops, commercial vegetables for market, vegetables for canning and processing, and probably fruits. Average to ample production of most other crops is in evidence. As the harvest progresses under difficulties, however, farmers are showing less assurance that the tremendous job of harvesting can be completed in season. A wet fall or an early winter would probably catch a big volume of crops still in the fields, but there is no longer any doubt that an unprecedented volume of crops has been grown.

The estimate for corn has been raised 4 percent to 3,132,000,000 bushels, which surpasses the former all-time high crop of 1920. In that year corn was harvested from 101 million acres in comparison with this year's 89 million. The yield of corn per acre is expected to be 35 bushels per acre, compared with the previous high record of 31.7 bushels set in 1906. Illinois, Indiana, Ohio and Iowa all show record corn yields of 53 to 59 bushels per acre.

Wheat is nearly all harvested and production appears to be about 984,000,000 bushels, a quantity that has been exceeded only in 1915. The yield of wheat is estimated at 19.5 bushels per acre, although last year's crop was only the 5th to exceed 16 bushels and the first to reach 16.9. Hay, beans, peas and potatoes and cotton all show exceptionally high yields per acre, and a wide range of crops including oats, barley and sugarcane show yields close to the top figures during the last 60 years.

When all crops are added together, the record is impressive. Crop yields per acre will be about 36 percent above the 1923-32 or pre-drought average. In comparison, yields in the other outstandingly favorable seasons--1937, 1940 and 1941--ranged from 17.7 to 20.7 percent above the pre-drought level. Aggregate crop production this season does not appear correspondingly high because of the smaller acreage planted to cotton and some other crops, but production is expected to exceed the pre-drought level by 28 percent as compared with previous peaks of 12.6 and 11.0 percent in 1937 and 1941. Further evidence of the favorable nature of the season exists in the fact that reports on the condition of the various crops on October 1 or at harvest time averaged 19 percent higher than on the same dates in the pre-drought period.

Pastures also show the effects of the evenly distributed rainfall. On October 1 pastures were the best for the date since 1915. For the season from May 1 to October 1 as a whole, pasture reports were slightly higher than in 1927, substantially higher than in other years since 1920, 14 percent above the 1923-32 average, and 29 percent above the low average of the 1930-39 decade. Reports from western ranges show conditions very favorable east of the Rockies. West of the Rockies rainfall has been inadequate and ranges are only fair. In the Great Plains States, winter wheat has been planted under very favorable moisture conditions which give promise of good wheat pastures this fall, as well as a good start for the new crop.

Comparisons with the last dozen years make 1942 appear as an exceptionally favorable season. In comparison with the 1900-1929 period, the weather this season appears less exceptional, but there is evidence of a material improvement in the yields of many crops as a result of better methods of production.

For the country as a whole, maturity and harvest of such late fruit crops as apples, grapes, prunes, and fall and winter pears continued under favorable weather conditions, although growers in most areas are complaining of the difficulties experienced in obtaining harvest labor. But if gathering of the deciduous fruits is concluded without undue losses from labor shortage, and

October 1, 1942

present prospects for a bumper citrus crop materialize, (some of the citrus fruit now on the trees will not be picked for nearly a year), the 1942-43 fruit supply will exceed the record 1941-42 output. Present indications are that the total citrus crop will be sufficient to supply more than a box per person for the entire population of the country. For other fruits, estimates show that the commercial apple crop probably will be 5 percent larger than last season, pears 3 percent more, fresh plums and prunes 10 percent more. The apricot crop turned out 9 percent larger than last season, and the cherry crop showed an increase of 23 percent. Peach production, although large, was 12 percent smaller than last year's bumper crop, and grape production probably will be about 7 percent under the 1941 figure. Dried prune production is expected to show little change from last season's output.

Production of principal truck crops for market is indicated to total 7,265,500 tons -- the largest production on record. Since there was very little increase in acreage, most of the increase in production is due to higher yields. Frosts during September terminated the growth of most tender vegetables in the Northern and Eastern States, but for hardier crops in these areas, growing conditions were mostly favorable during September. Vegetable crops for fall and winter consumption in the southern and far-western States have made good progress in general thus far.

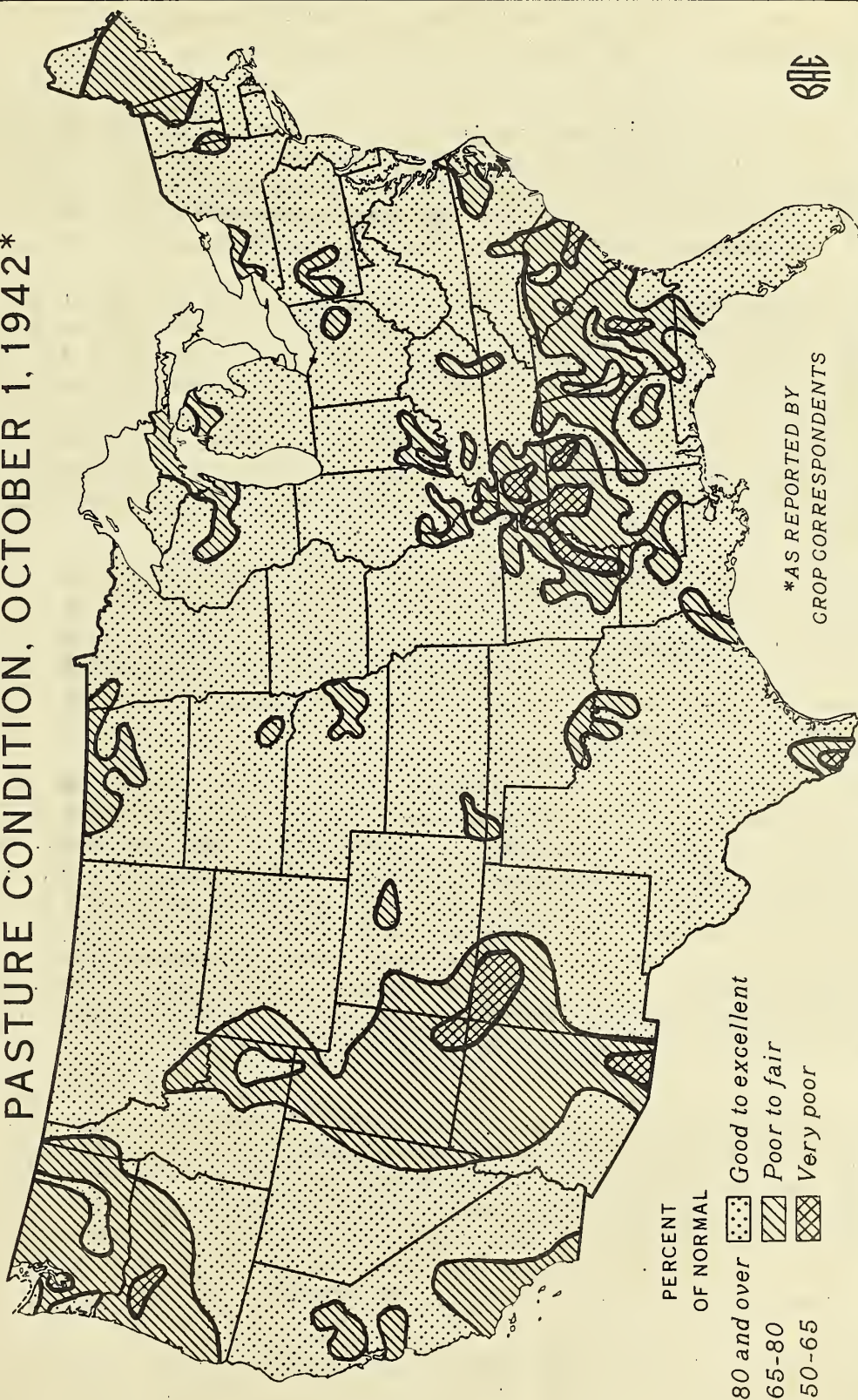
Prospective production of commercial truck crops for harvest during the next few weeks is 9 percent above that of the corresponding period last year and 24 percent above the 10-year average for this period. Supplies of beets, cabbage, carrots, lettuce, onions, cauliflower, and spinach especially are expected to be abundant compared with recent years. Supplies of late peas are expected to be very short.

On October 1 aggregate tonnage of 8 important truck crops for processing -- beets, lima beans, snap beans, kraut, cabbage, sweet corn, green peas, tomatoes, and pimientos -- is indicated to be slightly above the record high 1941 tonnage of these crops and nearly 90 percent in excess of the 10-year (1931-40) average. Kraut, cabbage, and beets for canning are the only two crops with an indicated production lower than in 1941. The harvesting season for tomatoes was practically ended before October 1 by quite general frosts in most of the important late producing States from the Rocky Mountains eastward. Production prospects for tomatoes were reduced about 5 percent from mid-September indications. It now appears that 3,041,700 tons may be utilized for canning and the manufacture of tomato products, compared with 2,802,500 tons estimated for 1941. The abundance of moisture this year in the North Central and Corn Belt States was unfavorable for the various clover seeds but gave good yields of grass seeds. With light crops supplemented by rather large carryovers, the total supply of red, alsike, and sweet clover seeds appears but about 16 percent smaller than a year ago but probably sufficient for current needs. Total supplies of the principal grass seeds (timothy, redtop, bluegrass, orchard grass, and meadow fescue) are about 10 percent larger than a year ago. The production of winter cover crop seeds (needed for planting in the South) is over twice the previous record and over 3 times the 5-year average.

Total milk production through September continued above last year because of the larger numbers of milk cows on farms. Production per milk cow, however, dropped sharply during September, and on October 1 was below that on the corresponding date a year earlier for the first time in 15 months. Some evidence is at hand that in certain central and western States, the pressure of harvest work is restricting the number of cows that can be milked.

Egg production continues higher than in other years. With about 11 percent more hens in laying flocks, September egg production was about 11 percent higher than in that month last year.

PASTURE CONDITION, OCTOBER 1, 1942*



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
CROP REPORT BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
as of CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,
October 9, 1942
3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

October 1, 1942

WHEAT: The production of all wheat is indicated to be 984,046,000 bushels, an increase of 2 million bushels from September 1. This production compares with 945,937,000 bushels in 1941, and the 10-year (1930-39) average of 747,507,000 bushels. This year's crop is the second largest in history.

Spring wheat production, indicated by yields at harvest to be 286,338,000 bushels, is about 4 percent above last year's crop of 274,644,000 bushels. The increase of 2 million bushels from last month resulted from increases in both Durum and other spring wheat. The indicated production of Durum wheat now is 43,546,000 bushels, and of other spring wheat 242,792,000 bushels, each 4 percent above last year.

Although the yields reported at this stage of harvesting have raised the volume of production per acre still higher than last month in at least half of the spring wheat States, some of those States (the Northern Plains section) still have some unthreshed wheat in the fields. The appraisal of yield at harvest, therefore, is more difficult than usual at this date. In addition, some lowering of quality is evident from the observed weather damage to wheat already combined or threshed, and from the amount of sprouting and spoilage in shocks. The crop in the Pacific Northwest is being harvested under favorable weather conditions, and the big problem there is one of storage.

The yield of all spring wheat of 20.2 bushels per acre establishes a high record for the United States, and is above last year's yield of 16.9 bushels and the 10-year average of 10.5 bushels by a wide margin. It is a bumper yield in many of the spring wheat States, but there is no single State with a record high yield. The record for the United States is the result of a combination of near record yield for most of the important States.

FARM STOCKS: Stocks of wheat on farms as of October 1 are estimated at 644,503,000 bushels--by far the largest stocks of wheat ever held on farms on this date. Last year on October 1, 488,311,000 bushels were held, and the 10-year average stocks are 337,511,000 bushels. The wheat farm stocks situation is characterized by the accumulation of huge reserves in the heavy producing surplus States, but declines from this date last year in States of smaller production, particularly the deficit States where demands for livestock feeding have dipped into supplies. The estimate of stocks of wheat on farms include wheat under loan on farms, but does not include wheat owned by the Commodity Credit Corporation or under loan and stored elsewhere.

CORN: A record-breaking corn crop of 3,132,002,000 bushels is indicated as of October 1. It is 61 million bushels above the previous record crop of 3,070,604,000 bushels produced in 1920, 17 percent larger than the 2,672,541,000 bushels produced in 1941, and 36 percent above the 10-year (1930-39) average of 2,307,452,000 bushels. The 1942 bumper crop is the result of the highest yield per acre on record--35.0 bushels. These estimates relate to production of corn for all purposes--grain, silage, forage, hogging, and grazing.

Following favorable and rapid development during August, corn continued to make excellent progress during most of the first 3 weeks of September. Above-average temperatures prevailing over most of the country during this period, together with much-needed sunshine, allowed the crop to make splendid progress toward maturity.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.,

as of

CROP REPORTING BOARD

October 9, 1942

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Such rapid development enabled most of the crop, even a large part of the late planted acreage, to escape injury from the freezing temperatures which occurred over most of the corn producing area of the country during the latter part of the month.

In the northern part of the Corn Belt, particularly of the Dakotas and Minnesota, there will be considerable soft corn. Quality of corn for fodder and silage in Wisconsin and Michigan was reduced. Some chaffy corn is expected in most of the other States in the Corn Belt, but for the most part this represents only a small part of the entire production. In the heart of the Corn Belt which has now adopted hybrid seed on nearly 100 percent of the corn acreage, and in Nebraska and Kansas, the quality of mature corn is excellent.

In spite of damage from blight in Ohio, corn-borer in parts of the eastern Corn Belt, light drought in central Nebraska, and frost over the whole area, the Corn Belt is expected to produce the largest crop on record. Record yields are in prospect for Iowa, Illinois, Indiana and Ohio. In Iowa the yield is expected to be 59 bushels per acre--the highest average yield ever produced in any State.

Outside of the Corn Belt, production prospects were generally better than a month earlier. There was some frost damage to late corn and corn for silage and fodder in the North Atlantic States, and blight damage is prevalent in parts of Pennsylvania, Maryland and Virginia. Improvement of the crop in the South Atlantic and South Central States during September was more than enough to offset light damage from frost to late corn in some of these States. The crop is very promising in the Western States despite frost damage to late corn in some parts of the mountain area. Irrigated corn in Colorado is expected to make excellent yields. Yield prospects improved in the Pacific Northwest.

FARM STOCKS: Stocks of old corn on farms October 1 were 423,597,000 bushels, the smallest since 1938, but still about 188 million bushels above the 10-year (1930-39) average of 235,134,000 bushels. Farm stocks of corn on October 1 were 17.4 percent of the 1941 production for grain. A record disappearance of 336,455,000 bushels from farms occurred from July 1 to October 1. In the corresponding quarter a year ago, disappearance amounted to 279,842,000 bushels. The 10-year average disappearance for the July - October quarter is 222,696,000 bushels.

OATS: The October 1 preliminary estimate of 1942 oat production is 1,369,540,000 bushels for the United States, 16 million larger than was indicated September 1. Production in 1941 was 1,176,107,000 bushels, and the average (1930-39) is 1,007,141,000 bushels.

The heaviest producing States of the North Central group have yields above the high yields of 1941, and nearly all States show yields above the 1930-39 average. The estimated yield of 36.0 bushels for the United States which is the third highest on record, compared with 31.0 bushels last year and the 1930-39 average of 27.3 bushels.

FARM STOCKS: Stocks of oats on farms October 1, 1942 are estimated at 1,141,411,000 bushels, equal to 83.3 percent of the 1942 crop. This supply is 20 percent larger than the 952,329,000 bushels on hand last year, and the largest October 1 quantity since estimates began in 1926. Indicated disappearance of oats from farms in the July-September period of 1942 amounted to 419,817,000 bushels, while in 1941 it was 443,826,000 bushels. The average disappearance for the period is 352,420,000 bushels. The July 1 supply of oats included the current year's production and the carryover of old oats as of July 1.

October 1, 1942

BARLEY: The October 1 preliminary estimate of barley production is 426,188,000 bushels, the largest on record, and 7 million bushels above the September 1 estimate. Production in 1941 was 358,709,000 bushels, and the 10-year (1930-39) average production was 224,970,000 bushels.

The 1942 yield is 25.4 bushels per acre, compared with 25.5 bushels in 1941 and the 10-year average of 20.6 bushels. Yields above the 10-year average are shown for nearly all States. North Dakota exceeds the average by 14.6 bushels, Montana by 12.7, South Dakota by 11.7, and Minnesota by 7.0. The season has been very favorable for barley production although considerable grain was damaged by wet weather at harvest, particularly in the northern Plains States.

BUCKWHEAT: Production of 6,620,000 bushels of buckwheat is about 1 percent more than indicated on September 1. The crop is 9 percent more than the 6,070,000 bushels produced in 1941, but about 10 percent less than the 1930-39 average of 7,315,000 bushels. The 1942 acreage for harvest is above that of 1941, but is 21 percent below the 1930-39 average.

The crop maintained earlier prospects in New York and Pennsylvania, the major producing States, despite some damage by early frost. Improvement in prospects in Michigan and Wisconsin more than offset declines elsewhere. Harvest has been delayed by wet fields. A yield of 18.3 bushels per acre is indicated for the United States, compared with 18.1 a month earlier, 17.9 in 1941, and the 1930-39 average of 16.0 bushels.

FLAXSEED: Prospects for the largest flaxseed crop on record were improved slightly during September with production now estimated at 42,682,000 bushels. This increase of more than 35 percent over the 1941 production of 31,485,000 bushels is due chiefly to an increase of 39 percent in acreage for harvest this year. Compared with the 1930-39 averages, production is nearly four times as great and harvested acreage about 2-1/2 times as great.

A slight increase in the final yield in South Dakota over prospects on September 1 more than offset a slight decline in Wisconsin, with all other producing States remaining unchanged from September 1. For the United States, the average yield per acre is estimated at 9.6 bushels, compared with 9.8 bushels in 1941 and the 1930-39 average of 6.4 bushels.

RICE: A record rice crop is still in prospect, despite a further decline in probable production during September. Production of 71,598,000 bushels is about 1 percent lower than on September 1, but 33 percent more than the previous record crop of 54,028,000 bushels in 1941. The 1930-39 average was 45,673,000 bushels. Part of the increase in production, compared with 1941, is due to a 19 percent increase in acreage for harvest.

Following the hurricane damage in late August to parts of the Texas rice area, rains continued almost daily in the first half of September and delayed harvesting and salvage operations. As a result, yield prospects declined to 47 bushels per acre -- one bushel lower than on September 1. Louisiana prospects remained unchanged. In Arkansas early frosts damaged some of the late acreage, which resulted in lowering the prospective yield for the State by one bushel to 53 bushels per acre. By October 1, harvesting was general throughout the southern area, since weather conditions had become favorable after mid-September. In California no change in production was indicated by conditions on October 1, with harvesting beginning under favorable weather conditions. Granted continued favorable weather, harvesting is expected to become general by mid-October -- about 3 weeks later than usual.

HOPS: The outturn of hops, as indicated by reported yields per acre, is 9 percent smaller than the estimate of September 1. Production in the three Pacific

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

as of

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,

October 9, 1942

3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

October 1, 1942

Coast States is now placed at 35,042,000 pounds, compared with 40,380,000 pounds in 1941 and the 10-year (1930-39) average of 34,784,000 pounds. Significant reductions from the September 1 estimate occurred in each of the three States. The decrease from earlier expectations is due to various factors, including the drying effect on the Washington crop by the extremely hot weather in August, mildew infestation in Oregon, and the very heavy "dry-away" in California. The dry-away has been heavier than usual in each of the three States.

TOBACCO: Prospective production of tobacco (all types combined) for 1942 increased 4 percent during September and is now estimated at 1,422,808,000 pounds. A crop of this size would be 13 percent greater than produced in 1941 and not materially different from average production for the 10-year (1930-39) period. Average yield per acre for the United States is indicated at 1,018 pounds, 186 pounds greater than the 10-year (1930-39) average and only 18 pounds less than the record 1940 per acre output.

A flue-cured crop of 808,220,000 pounds, an increase of approximately 6 percent from the September 1 estimate, is now indicated. This would be 24 percent above last year's production and the fifth largest crop ever produced in this country. Yield per acre, estimated at 1,015 pounds, is the second highest on record. In 1940 yield per acre averaged 1,025 pounds.

With approximately 60 percent of the crop sold as of October 1, growers report a higher yield than was earlier expected. Leaf quality has been exceptionally good in all areas, and if prices received by farmers continue at their present high level, total value of this year's crop will exceed all previous records.

The 1942 fire-cured tobacco crop, grown on an unusually low acreage, is now estimated at 73,515,000 pounds, compared with 73,097,000 pounds produced last year and 125,499,000 pounds, the 10-year (1930-39) average. Prospects increased from a month ago in all States, and it now appears that this year's yield per acre will be near the all-time record produced in 1941.

Burley production, indicated at 347,390,000 pounds, is not greatly different from the 341,819,000 pounds estimated on September 1. The 1941 crop totaled 338,051,000 pounds and production for the 10-year period (1930-39) averaged 328,605,000 pounds. In the main Burley States the 1942 season has been characterized by favorable weather during the setting period, followed by an abundance of rain in July and August. As a result, tobacco made unusually large growth but was damaged some by rust prior to harvest. Considerable damage from "houseburn" has been reported in Kentucky and Tennessee, a factor which may seriously affect leaf quality and indicates that the crop will "weigh out" light in proportion to its size.

In Maryland, tobacco prospects declined slightly from a month ago. After harvesting their crop growers were able to better evaluate effects of the wet weather during July and August. The 1942 production, estimated at 31,125,000 pounds, compares with 30,225,000 pounds produced last year and 26,901,000 pounds, the 10-year (1930-39) average production.

Prospective production of the dark air-cured types, now placed at 32,521,000 pounds, shows an increase of about 8 percent from the September 1 estimate. If sales records later substantiate these figures, a crop of this size would be slightly more than last year's production of 31,645,000 pounds but 22 percent below average production for the 10-year (1930-39) period.

A total cigar tobacco production of 130,037,000 pounds is indicated by reports from growers as of October 1. This shows little change from the estimate a month ago and compares with 138,804,000 pounds produced last year and 120,487,000 pounds, average production for the 10-year (1930-39) period.

Unfavorable curing weather during August and early September caused some pole sweat and threatened leaf quality in New England and Pennsylvania. As a result of both rust and pole sweat, the Pennsylvania crop is expected to contain a lower percentage of wrappers than last year.

GRAIN SORGHUMS: The 1942 grain sorghum crop, estimated at 149,322,000 bushels, is the second largest ever produced. The crop this year is only 3 percent below the record 1941 crop of 153,968,000 bushels, but 77 percent above the 10-year (1930-39) average of 84,253,000 bushels. These production estimates relate to the total equivalent grain production on the entire acreage whether harvested for grain, forage, or silage.

In the Central and Northern Plains States, grain sorghums grew well during the first half of September, but killing frosts stopped growth in the last half of the month, causing moderate to severe damage to late sorghums. There was more than the usual amount of late sorghums in these States this year as a result of delayed plantings and slow early season growth. The effects of damage from frost are not yet fully known, but it is likely that grain production in these States will be less than expected earlier because a smaller proportion of the acreage will be harvested for grain. Freezing temperatures late in September caught some late grain sorghums in the dough stage throughout much of this area, but the crop had already made a heavy tonnage and silage and forage yields are promising.

In Texas, Oklahoma, Arizona, and California, September weather was favorable for grain sorghums. In New Mexico, early September rains were very beneficial. The increase in production prospects in these States more than offset the damage indicated on October 1 from freezing temperatures in Kansas and Nebraska. Harvesting is general in the Southern Plains States.

HAY: The 1942 hay crop of 105 million tons is 6 million tons larger than the previous record crop harvested in 1916, and approximately 10 million tons larger than the 1940 and 1941 crops. Yields of both tame and wild hay per acre are higher than the 10-year (1930-39) average in all important States, and the United States yield of 1.53 tons of tame hay per acre establishes a new record. Rains lowered the quality of early cuttings in many States. Mid-season cuttings were generally of good quality and heavier than usual, and late cuttings were surprisingly heavy. Where an abundant supply of hay already has been harvested, some possible late cuttings have not been made.

The alfalfa hay crop of nearly 36 million tons is the largest on record, partly because of a large acreage and partly because of very good yields per acre in most of the important alfalfa States. In some places an extra cutting was made this year. Yields of hay per acre from soybeans, cowpeas, peanuts, and lespedeza, are near or above average in most States.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.,

as of

CROP REPORTING BOARD

October 9, 1942

October 1, 1942

3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

COMMERCIAL APPLES: Indicated commercial apple production for 1942, now placed at 128,386,000 bushels, is nearly 2 percent above the estimate of a month ago, due chiefly to highly favorable weather conditions during September in most important producing areas of the North Atlantic and North Central States. This indicated crop is 5 percent larger than the 1941 output of 122,059,000 bushels and nearly 4 percent above the 6-year (1934-39) average of 123,798,000 bushels. Slight declines occurred in the South Atlantic, South Central, and Western areas.

In the North Atlantic area, indicated production is well above last season in all States. High winds blew some fruit from the trees in southern New England toward the close of September, but losses were not serious except in a few orchards. In the South Atlantic region, larger crops than last season are expected in all States except North Carolina and Georgia, where production is indicated to be 24 percent and 19 percent less than in 1941, respectively. Quality in general is better than usual in Virginia, though bitter rot has caused some damage in a few areas, especially to Albemarle Pippins.

In the North Central States, production is 3 percent above last season for the region as a whole, though somewhat variable as between States. Largest increases over last year are in Michigan, Iowa, Nebraska, and Kansas; largest declines, in Indiana, Illinois, and Missouri. In Illinois, hot dry weather during September caused heavy dropping of fruit in many orchards, and worm damage is rather serious in some localities due to a heavy flight of late-brood codling moth. Indicated production is materially below last season in all three commercial States in the South Central area (Kentucky, Tennessee, and Arkansas).

In the West, the Washington commercial apple crop is turning out to be about 1 percent larger than last season. The Colorado crop is about 6 percent larger, and the Oregon crop 12 percent larger than in 1941. Crops in other States in the Western region are below last season, with largest declines in Montana, Idaho, and California. In Washington, harvest is about a week or 10 days later than last season, due largely to warm weather during September which retarded coloring. Indicated production in Colorado is materially larger than it was a month ago, due mainly to increased prospects in the important Delta County area. In California, the proportion of the crop utilized for drying was smaller than usual, due to an exceptionally active demand from "fresh market" channels. Considerable quantities of late California apples, principally Newtowns, are now moving into cold storage.

PEACHES: Total U. S. peach production in 1942 is estimated at 65,498,000 bushels--12 percent less than last year, but 20 percent more than the 10-year (1930-39) average production.

In the West, California production of all varieties in 1942 was 27,710,000 bushels compared with 22,751,000 bushels produced in 1941, and 23,006,000 bushels, the 10-year (1930-39) average. California clingstone production, at 17,793,000 bushels, is 29 percent greater than last year and 17 percent above the 10-year average. Free-stone production is estimated at 9,917,000 bushels, which is 11 percent more than last year and 26 percent above average. In Colorado, production in the Delta county section was short, with near-failures in many orchards. The nearby Palisade area, however, had an unusually large crop. Peach production for the State as a whole turned out larger than average but slightly smaller than last year. The Washington peach crop was the largest of record. The Utah crop was materially less than average, and less than half the size of the bumper 1941 production.

Production in the North Central States was well below average in all States except Michigan, due largely to spring freeze damage. In addition, losses from brown rot

occurred in some areas. In Michigan the season was favorable for sizing, and the crop turned out better than was indicated early in the season.

Production for the North Atlantic States totals 8 percent more than average but 1 percent less than last year. Considerable loss occurred from brown rot in New York and Pennsylvania. Production in New York, however, was 10 percent above average and in Pennsylvania, 7 percent above average. Estimated production in New Jersey turned out to be 11 percent larger than was indicated on September 1, and was well above average and above last year.

Total production in the 10 early Southern States is estimated at 19,591,000 bushels compared with 24,903,000 bushels in 1941, and the average production of 14,505,000 bushels during the 10-year period from 1930 to 1939.

PEARS: Indicated production of pears for the 1942 season is 30,472,000 bushels, compared with 29,533,000 bushels produced last year and the 10-year (1930-39) average of 27,253,000 bushels.

In the 3 Pacific Coast States, production of Bartletts is indicated to be 15,354,000 bushels, an increase of 4 percent over the estimate of September 1. This indicated crop is 13 percent above the 10-year (1930-39) average, but 1 percent less than last year's production. Production of pears other than Bartletts is expected to total 4,980,000 bushels -- $1\frac{1}{2}$ percent less than average, but 5 percent above 1941 production. Harvest is about complete except for a few late pears, mostly Winter Nelis and Bosc varieties.

Total production of pears in the North Atlantic States is expected to be 40 percent above last year, but 8 percent less than average. In the North Central States, production is indicated to be about the same as last year, but about 2 percent below average. The crop in the South Atlantic States will be 23 percent above last year and 68 percent above average, according to present prospects. Indicated production in the South Central States is about the same as last year but sharply higher than average.

GRAPES: The October 1 estimate of the production of grapes in 1942 is slightly less than that of September 1. Production is now indicated to be 2,534,930 tons, compared with 2,728,530 tons in 1941 and the 10-year (1930-39) average of 2,246,271 tons.

Slight decreases from the September 1 report are indicated for each of the three classes of grapes in California. September weather was fairly satisfactory for the maturity of grapes, although the crop still remains late in maturity in the north bay and coast counties. Much of the raisin grape crop has been harvested, particularly Thompson Seedless and Sultanas. Reports indicate that production from many vineyards is less than previously expected. Most table grapes except Emperors and a part of the Tokay crop have been harvested. In the important areas producing these two varieties, production appears to be somewhat below earlier estimates.

In the important Central and Eastern grape-producing areas, the season was earlier than usual and the harvest is well advanced. In Ohio and Missouri the crop is indicated to be slightly smaller than reported on September 1, but estimated production in New York, Pennsylvania, Michigan is larger than it was a month ago.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

as of

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

CROP REPORTING BOARD

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PLUMS AND PRUNES: The outturn of Michigan plums was less than indicated on September 1 and was slightly under average. Production in California is estimated at the same figure shown in September--79,000 tons for 1942, compared with 71,000 tons in 1941 and the 10-year (1930-39) average of 64,600 tons.

Production of dried prunes in California, Oregon, and Washington is placed at 182,200 tons (dried basis) in 1942, compared with 183,900 tons in 1941 and the 10-year average of 231,820 tons. The California crop, which comprises about 95 percent of the total dried prune production, is turning out slightly larger than estimated on September 1, with present indications for relatively good "sizes." The dried tonnage in Oregon, while less than had been expected, was larger than that of 1941.

The tonnage of Washington and Oregon prunes canned this year totaled 29,800 tons (fresh basis), compared with 38,900 tons in 1941 and the 10-year average of 21,380 tons. Considerably larger tonnages of prunes were marketed for fresh consumption from Washington and Oregon in 1942 than in 1941. In Idaho, however, the crop (which is used mostly for fresh consumption) was smaller than in 1941. A considerable tonnage of prunes in western Oregon and Washington was not utilized.

CITRUS FRUITS: Total United States production of early and midseason oranges and tangerines for the 1942-43 season (the principal source of orange supplies from October 1 to May 1) is expected to total 43,620,000 boxes, compared with 42,644,000 boxes last season (1941-42) and 41,403,000 boxes in 1940-41. These totals are exclusive of Valencia oranges in California and Florida. In Florida the early and midseason crop, excluding tangerines, is placed at 17,200,000 boxes. The 1941-42 crop of these varieties in Florida totalled 15,100,000 boxes, and the 1940-41 production was 15,800,000 boxes. The Florida tangerine crop is placed at 3,500,000 bxs.--67 percent larger than the short crop of last season, and 30 percent larger than the 1940-41 output. In California, the navel and miscellaneous orange crop for 1942-43 is indicated to be 18,980,000 boxes -- 13 percent less than in 1941-42 (last season), when 21,742,000 boxes were produced, and 3 percent less than 2 seasons ago (1940-41), when the crop totalled 19,472,000 boxes.

The combined production of oranges in Texas, Arizona, and Louisiana is indicated to be 3,940,000 boxes. The 1941-42 production in these States was 3,702,000 boxes, the 1940-41 output, 3,431,000 boxes.

The United States grapefruit crop for 1942-43 (exclusive of the California "summer crop" for harvest next year) is estimated at 45,155,000 boxes. This indicated production is 17 percent larger than the 1941-42 crop of 38,693,000 boxes (also exclusive of California summer grapefruit), and 7 percent larger than the 42,060,000-box crop of 1940-41. Prospective production in Florida and Texas is well above last season -- 29 percent and 10 percent larger, respectively. In Arizona, however, indicated production is 18 percent less than in 1941-42. The California crop in the desert valley areas is indicated to be about 2 percent smaller than last season.

Condition of California lemons on October 1 was 73 percent, compared with 76 percent on the same date last year.

FIGS AND OLIVES: Condition of California figs on October 1 was 81 percent compared with 72 percent in 1941, and the 10-year (1930-39) average of 74 percent. Cool nights which prevailed over the interior valleys during September were detrimental to proper maturity of the drying varieties.

The October 1 condition of California olives was reported at 60 percent, compared with 52 percent in 1941, and the 10-year average of 55 percent. Growing conditions during September were generally favorable for this crop.

ALMONDS, WALNUTS, and FILBERTS: Prospective production of walnuts in California and Oregon is unchanged from the September 1 forecast of 65,000 tons. Production last year was 70,000 tons and the 10-year (1930-39) average is 47,930 tons. The California crop is estimated at 61,000 tons, compared with 63,000 tons last year and 44,730 tons the 10-year average. Maturity has been late in many walnut areas of California, and the main harvest was not yet under way by October 1.

The California almond crop is indicated to be 22,000 tons -- the largest on record -- compared with the short crop of 6,000 tons last year and the 10-year average of 13,800 tons. Harvest of the later varieties is still in progress. Prospective production of Oregon filberts declined about 5 percent during September, and on October 1 was 4,320 tons compared with 4,900 tons produced in 1941 and 1,355 tons, the 10-year average. The crop is late, and harvest did not start until the last week of September. Quality appears to be good, and sizes will be larger than last year. Washington filbert production is indicated to be 730 tons -- 16 percent larger than estimated on September 1. Production last year was 850 tons. Harvest started in mid-September.

PECANS: The prospective production of pecans in 1942 is placed at 87,900,000 pounds, compared with 121,488,000 pounds in 1941 and the 10-year (1930-39) average of 81,166,000 pounds.

The estimated production of improved varieties is 49,907,000 pounds, compared with 51,027,000 pounds in 1941 and the 10-year average of 26,808,000 pounds. The wild or seedling crop is indicated to be 37,993,000 pounds, compared with 70,461,000 pounds in 1941 and the 10-year average of 54,358,000 pounds.

Prospects improved in North Carolina, Florida, and Alabama during the month, but showed declines in Illinois, Missouri, Georgia, Mississippi, and Louisiana. The remaining pecan States registered no change from the September 1 estimates. In Illinois and Missouri, sharp declines reflect the heavy "drop" which continued well into September.

Reports from Texas and Oklahoma indicate insect and disease damage. The very poor prospects in these States largely account for the low production of wild or seedling nuts. A large crop is nearing maturity in Georgia, which is expected to harvest more than half the production of all improved varieties in 1942.

CRANBERRIES: The cranberry crop, estimated at 742,800 barrels on the basis of October 1 indications, is about 2 percent larger than the production of 725,200 barrels in 1941 and 23 percent greater than the 10-year (1930-39) average of 603,680 barrels. In Massachusetts and New Jersey, estimated production is the same as reported on September 1, but yields are running slightly lower in Wisconsin, Washington, and Oregon than indicated a month ago.

In Massachusetts the picking of Early Blacks is largely completed and the picking of late varieties is well under way. Early Blacks comprise slightly more than half the Massachusetts crop this year. Harvest of the New Jersey crop is also in full swing, although some delay was occasioned by low temperatures in late September which forced growers to flood their bogs in order to protect the berries. In Wisconsin, where harvesting will be completed about October 15, conditions during September were not favorable for development of the berries and they are smaller than was expected earlier. In Washington and Oregon the berries are also smaller than usual, although they are firm and of good quality.

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POTATOES: Production of potatoes in 1942 is now indicated at 376,309,000 bushels.

This is 18,526,000 bushels more than the 357,783,000 bushels produced in 1941 and is also slightly above the 10-year (1930-39) average of 370,045,000 bushels. Production prospects declined about 2,000,000 bushels during September, with yields in Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota and Idaho considerably below earlier expectations. These decreases were partially offset by increases in Nebraska, Colorado, Maine, North Dakota, and Washington. Generally favorable conditions for maturing and harvesting potatoes were reported over most of the country. The indicated yield of 134.5 bushels per acre, though slightly lower than the September 1 forecast, is the highest on record.

In Maine recent weather conditions have been unusually favorable for harvesting potatoes. Yields are fairly good on the whole in this State. The crop is almost entirely free from late blight rot, although considerable ring rot is showing up in some fields. Long Island yields of early and intermediate varieties appear to be averaging fully as high as in the bumper crop year of 1940. Blight killed the vines of the later maturing Green Mountains in many fields before the potatoes were properly sized and caused some reduction in yields from September expectations for this variety. In up-State New York, the crops for home use are yielding very poorly because of blight damage while well-cared for, well-sprayed commercial fields are making good yields. In Michigan, although sprayed acreages are yielding well, a large proportion of the unsprayed crop has been seriously damaged by late blight. Early frosts have also cut yields. Wisconsin and Minnesota also report serious blight damage to unsprayed fields. Some field freeze damage is reported from Nebraska, but otherwise this has been an unusually favorable year for potatoes there and production is larger than previously indicated.

The Idaho growing season was short. Potatoes in that State have failed to make generally large sizes, and yields are turning out lower than was anticipated last month. Idaho potatoes are of good type and smooth and uniform in size. In Colorado, the San Luis Valley crop is turning out exceptionally well. The scattered crops of western Colorado are also expected to yield well. In northern Colorado the early crop was excellent, but prospects for the late crop have been reduced somewhat from high early expectations by blight and ring rot.

SWEETPOTATOES: The October 1 indicated production of sweetpotatoes is 70,544,000 bushels, compared with 63,284,000 bushels in 1941 and the 10-year (1930-39) average of 73,208,000 bushels. Prospective production is nearly 2 percent more than was indicated on September 1. Increased yields per acre are indicated for New Jersey, Maryland, North Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Tennessee, Arkansas and Missouri, while declines are shown in Virginia, Alabama, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa and Oklahoma. For all the remaining sweetpotato States, no change in prospective yields is indicated.

In most of the South Atlantic States weather conditions were favorable for sweetpotato development. Progress at harvesting is about as usual. Commercial supplies are now available in most areas, with Virginia and Louisiana furnishing the heaviest carlot movements. Carlot shipments up to October 3 have been about as high as for the corresponding date last season, amounting to 1,858 cars compared with 1,892 cars shipped through October 4 last year.

COWPEAS: An indicated yield of 5.8 bushels per acre of cowpeas is higher than last year's yield of 5.5 bushels but below the 10-year (1930-39)

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average of 6.4 bushels per acre. The States having most of the cowpea acreage had poorly distributed rainfall during July and early August. Some sections had a poor "set" of peas because of drought, while too much rain in other sections caused heavy growth of vines and a relatively low yield of peas. Progress was generally satisfactory during September as adequate moisture and favorable growing conditions prevailed.

SOYBEANS: The October 1 indicated production of soybeans in the United States of 300,701,000 bushels is 11 million bushels lower than the September estimate. This crop is 38 percent larger than the previous record crop of 106,712,000 bushels in 1941.

In the 10 principal States the production indicated on October 1 is 189,151,000 bushels. Those States had prospects on September 1 of a 200 million bushel crop. Their production last year was 102,321,000 bushels.

Throughout the northern part of the country, the growing season for soybeans was brought to a close by freezing weather in late September, which caused damage to yield and quality, especially to the late beans. In all North Central States some immature beans were caught by the frost, but the damage was most severe in the West. In parts of the Western Corn Belt, soybeans were flattened by snow and harvesting will be difficult. The recovery of beans from weedy fields will be improved, however, to the extent that the killing of weeds enables harvesting machinery to operate more efficiently. The appraisal of the effect of the freeze on yield and quality is still rather difficult, inasmuch as many reporters have never before observed such conditions.

Stocks of old soybeans on farms October 1 in the ten principal States are estimated at 3,059,000 bushels or 3 percent of the 1941 production in those States.

PEANUTS: The production of peanuts for picking and threshing from this year's crop is now expected to be 2,921,950,000 pounds. This would be the largest crop on record and about double last year's production. Yield per acre prospects improved during September in Virginia, North Carolina, Mississippi, and Louisiana, declined in Georgia, and Oklahoma, and remained unchanged in other States. The net effect of these changes was a slight decline for the United States.

In the Virginia-Carolina area, production this year as compared with last year is 642,750,000 pounds and 440,575,000 pounds; in the southeastern area 1,465,500,000 pounds and 823,980,000 pounds; and in the southwestern area 813,700,000 pounds and 212,290,000 pounds.

Digging of the crop is nearing completion in the southeastern area and south Texas, well advanced in the Virginia-Carolina area and middle Texas, and has just begun in north Texas and Oklahoma. Picking, threshing, and movement from farms are now under way in both the southeastern and southwestern areas.

DRY BEANS: Production of 21,269,000 bags of dry beans establishes a new high record, even though reduced 1½ percent from September 1. The growing season was ended abruptly by the mid-September cold wave which brought freezing temperatures to a number of the important

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bean growing States. The crop was reduced in Michigan, Montana, Idaho, and Wyoming, but early threshing returns revealed yields slightly larger than expected in New York, Colorado, New Mexico and California. The October 1 estimate is 13 percent above last year's crop of 18,788,000 bags (uncleaned basis). The 10-year (1930-39) average is 13,297,000 bags.

The record crop this year was partly the result of an increase in the acreage for harvest but was also due to the high yield per acre of 958 pounds, compared with 901 pounds in 1941 and 781 pounds, the 10-year average. Fall harvest weather has been favorable thus far in most States, which is in sharp contrast with the weather conditions which prevailed over most of the bean growing sections last fall, when both yield and quality were reduced. Harvest has made fair to good progress thus far, but there have been complaints of labor scarcity in some areas.

SUGAR BEETS: A crop of 12,969,000 tons of sugar beets is indicated by early reports from harvest operations and by the general condition of the crop on October 1. The crop still establishes a new high record of production, but is 35,000 tons smaller than indicated on September 1. In 1941, 10,311,000 tons were produced and the 10-year (1930-39) average is 9,284,000 tons. The indicated yield per acre this year is 13.1 tons, which compares with 13.7 tons last year and 11.4 tons for the 10-year average.

In California and Idaho early harvest reports indicate slightly lower yields per acre than anticipated on September 1. In Ohio the crop is yielding above earlier expectations, while in other important producing States the yield is unchanged from the September 1 estimate.

Harvest started in the northern sugar beet producing States in late September, but in Colorado and other States in that latitude and farther south, few beet dumps were opened before October 1. Rate of progress with "lifting," topping, and hauling operations has been slower than usual thus far due to shortage of labor. In Michigan frequent rains and muddy fields also caused delay. Fall weather has been favorable in all States in the inter-mountain area, and continuation of such weather should increase sugar content.

SUGARCANE: Prospects as of October 1 pointed to a combined Louisiana and Florida sugarcane crop of 7,369,000 tons of cane for both sugar and seed. Of this amount, it is estimated that 6,711,000 tons will be ground for sugar and 658,000 tons utilized for planting. Should present prospects materialize, the tonnage of cane used this year in making sugar will be the largest on record, and will exceed by about 35 percent the amount used for this purpose from the 1941 crop. Assuming above average sugar, 96° raw basis per ton of cane ground, the present estimate would indicate 573,000 tons of sugar compared with the 1941 crop of 419,000 tons.

In Louisiana both plant and stubble cane are better than in the past two years. The crop remained in good condition through the season and entered October in generally good shape. Grinding will begin around October 10. Planting for the 1943 crop which had been retarded by heavy rains is now making rapid progress under favorable weather conditions.

The generally hot, dry summer promoted rapid growth of Florida cane, and the crop is expected to show fair sucrose content when grinding commences in late October.

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BROOMCORN: The growth of late broomcorn was stopped by frosts and freezes, but damage was not serious. The October 1 estimate for the United States of 35,800 tons is 800 tons less than on September 1. Yield per acre was reduced by 60 pounds in Illinois and 35 pounds in Kansas. This year's prospective production is 23 percent below the 46,700 tons in 1941 and 13 percent below the 10-year (1930-39) average of 41,260 tons.

Yield per acre for the United States of 337.4 pounds is higher than that of any other year since 1928 with the exception of 1941, when the record yield of 372.2 pounds was obtained. The 10-year average yield is 255.2 pounds.

Weather during September was favorable for harvest in most sections. By the end of the month harvesting of Standard broomcorn was practically completed in Oklahoma and Illinois; harvesting of broomcorn in Kansas and New Mexico was well along; and in Colorado it was reported to be one-third to one-half completed.

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PASTURES

Farm pastures continued to furnish abundant feed for livestock as the best pasture season in nearly a quarter century draws toward a close. On October 1 pasture condition averaged 88 percent of normal, the highest for the date since 1915. Conditions were uniformly excellent over most of the country with the exception of local areas in the South, much of the Intermountain Region and portions of the northern Pacific Coast States.

In important milk producing States east of Wisconsin and Illinois, good fall pastures this year contrast sharply with record low conditions a year ago which caused earlier than usual shift of livestock to winter feed. In the North Atlantic Region pasture condition was 55 points above that on October 1 last year, while Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, and Kentucky were up from 27 to 45 points. In other Corn Belt and western Great Lake States pastures were in good to excellent condition on October 1 and moderately better than a year earlier. In the South, pasture conditions although down somewhat from September 1 in most States were well above the average for October 1 and moderately higher than that date last year.

Pastures and ranges in the entire Great Plains Area carried an abundance of feed for winter grazing. In Texas considerable growth of new feed during September resulted from improved moisture conditions. Volunteer and early fall-sown grains were being pastured in parts of the central and southern Plains States. In much of the Intermountain Region prospects for winter range feed have declined due to several months of below normal rainfall. Dry weather in the northern Pacific Coast States during September caused a sharp drop in pasture and range condition, while some declines were noted in the northern mountain and interior valley sections of California.

MILK PRODUCTION

Despite a greater than usual seasonal decline in production per milk cow during September, total United States milk production for the month was 3 percent above the previous September record level of last year. This is, however, the smallest increase over the corresponding month of a year earlier since August 1940. The number of milk cows on farms continued higher but production per cow was somewhat lower than on October 1, 1941. A declining percentage of milk cows being milked--the lowest for October 1 since 1933--contributed to the smaller production per cow. Particularly sharp declines in the percentage milked were shown in the central section of the country where the milking and handling of cows is competing with late harvesting and other farm operations for a share of the diminishing farm labor supply. Total milk production for September is estimated at 9½ billion pounds compared with 9¼ billion pounds in September last year and a 5-year (1936-40) average for the month of 8 1/3 billion pounds. The daily per capita production of 2.36 pounds of milk was the highest ever recorded for September.

Milk production per cow declined more than usual from September 1 to October 1 in every section of the country, with the greatest departures from normal occurring in the important dairy regions of the North Central and Western States. Generally excellent pastures and the presence of ample feed were apparently not sufficiently favorable to offset conditions unfavorable to the maintenance of a record milk production per cow. Compared with the 1931-40 average for October 1, production per cow was higher in all major groups of States, ranging from 6 percent above in the West North Central States to 13 percent higher in the South Atlantic group.

Compared with a year earlier, production per milk cow in herds kept by crop correspondents was lower in the Central and Western groups of States and higher in other sections. For the country as a whole, production per cow averaged 13.55 pounds--second only to the October 1 record established a year ago. Only 70 percent of the cows in these herds were being milked compared with 73 percent a month earlier and nearly 72 percent on October 1 last year.

POULTRY AND EGG PRODUCTION

Hens and pullets on farms laid 3,013,000,000 eggs in September -- 11 percent more than the previous record September production (last year) and 32 percent above the 10-year (1931-40) average. A record high production for September was reached in all parts of the country except the Western States where the production was 7 percent less than the record of 1930. Increases in egg production over a year ago were 15 percent in the West North Central, 14 percent in the South Central, 8 percent in the East North Central, 7 percent in the North Atlantic and South Atlantic States and 6 percent in the Western States. The 10-year September average production was exceeded in all parts of the country ranging from 6 percent in the Western States to 48 percent in the West North Central States.

The combined egg production during the first 9 months of this year was also the largest of record for the period -- 15 percent above the previous high of last year and 27 percent above the 10-year average.

The rate of egg production per layer during September was slightly less than the high record of September last year -- 10.01 eggs per layer compared with 10.05 in September last year and 8.90, the 10-year average. New record high rates of lay for September were set in the North Atlantic and North Central States. In the South Atlantic and South Central States the rate was 2 percent below the record high of last year. In the Western States it was 2 percent below the record level of September 1937. The September rates of lay in all areas were from 4 to 19 percent above the 10-year average.

The production in U. S. farm flocks of 121.8 eggs per layer during the first 9 months of this year was 2 percent above the previous record high of last year and 11 percent above the 10-year average for those months.

There was an average of 301,101,000 layers in farm flocks during September, a record high number for the month -- 11 percent above a year ago and 18 percent above the 10-year average. Increases above a year ago varied from 5 percent in the North Atlantic to 16 percent in the South Central States. Numbers of layers during September in the different areas were from 2 to 26 percent greater than the 10-year average.

The mid-September price of 34.7 cents per dozen for eggs is an increase of 2.5 cents over August 15 compared with the average increase of 3.1 cents for the month. A year ago farmers received 30.3 cents per dozen. The seasonal increase in egg prices this year from the low point in April to September 15 was 36 percent compared with the average increase of 40 percent but on September 15 the price was the highest for the month since 1920. Prices received by farmers for chickens on September 15 were again higher than for the preceding month, thus continuing the upturn which began in December 1941. At 20.3 cents per pound on September 15 chickens brought the highest price recorded for any month since April 1930. A year ago farmers received 16.3 cents per pound for live chickens. Mid-September prices received for turkeys were the highest in 10 years of record -- 21.7 cents per pound live weight compared with 17.5 cents a year ago and 15.3, the 5-year (1936-40) September average.

The average cost of feed in a farm poultry ration on September 15 was \$1.68 per 100 pounds, which is 14 percent higher than a year ago and 39 percent above the 10-year average. The egg-feed price relationship at September 15 prices was slightly more favorable than a year ago and considerably more favorable than the 10-year average. The chicken-feed and turkey-feed ratios were considerably more favorable than a year ago and the 10 and 5-year averages.

(For additional poultry comments see page 36)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.,

as of

CROP REPORTING BOARD

October 9, 1942

October 1, 1942

3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

CORN, ALL

OATS

BARLEY

Indicated 1942

Preliminary 1942

Preliminary 1942

State	Yield per	Production	Yield per	Production	Yield per	Production
	acre		acre		acre	
	bu.	Thous. bu.	bu.	Thous. bu.	bu.	Thous. bu.
Me.	41.0	738	39.0	4,056	27.0	135
N. H.	42.0	630	40.0	240	--	--
Vt.	40.0	2,760	35.0	1,715	32.0	160
Mass.	42.0	1,764	34.0	238	--	--
R. I.	41.0	328	33.0	33	--	--
Conn.	43.0	2,021	36.0	144	--	--
N. Y.	40.0	28,120	38.0	33,782	29.5	3,186
N. J.	44.0	8,272	30.0	1,380	29.0	261
Pa.	44.5	58,206	30.0	26,280	27.5	4,098
Ohio	54.5	182,575	41.0	50,840	26.0	1,456
Ind.	54.0	220,914	37.0	51,763	23.0	2,530
Ill.	53.0	425,431	40.0	143,360	23.0	3,726
Mich.	42.0	66,192	45.0	66,240	34.5	7,418
Wis.	41.0	98,728	43.0	100,577	31.5	16,096
Minn.	42.0	203,742	43.0	177,375	29.0	48,865
Iowa	59.0	575,368	40.0	214,960	24.5	5,047
Mo.	35.0	146,195	27.0	62,775	17.0	3,434
N. Dak.	24.5	26,558	38.0	72,276	29.0	61,306
S. Dak.	34.5	100,706	40.0	89,360	27.0	62,559
Nebr.	34.5	242,984	31.5	56,734	18.0	38,268
Kans.	31.0	84,847	25.5	43,936	13.0	17,147
Del.	32.0	4,384	34.0	135	31.0	186
Md.	38.0	17,290	32.0	1,120	28.0	2,520
Va.	27.5	36,575	28.0	3,248	26.0	2,080
W. Va.	33.0	13,893	24.0	1,848	26.0	364
N. C.	20.0	45,460	25.0	6,800	24.5	1,298
S. C.	14.5	23,244	21.5	12,534	--	--
Ga.	10.5	39,060	17.5	10,780	--	--
Fla.	10.5	7,917	14.0	168	--	--
Ky.	30.0	82,200	21.0	1,869	23.0	3,634
Tenn.	26.5	74,518	23.0	3,335	20.0	2,100
Ala.	14.0	44,422	20.0	4,580	--	--
Miss.	16.5	47,751	31.0	9,610	--	--
Ark.	17.0	35,785	28.0	8,596	16.0	192
La.	17.0	23,715	30.0	3,000	--	--
Okla.	19.0	36,594	19.0	23,940	17.0	10,625
Tex.	15.5	83,979	19.0	11,837	16.5	4,934
Mont.	20.0	4,120	40.0	20,680	32.5	12,155
Idaho	45.0	2,520	40.0	8,000	37.0	14,874
Wyo.	15.0	2,055	32.5	4,030	27.0	2,970
Colo.	19.0	19,342	30.5	5,398	23.0	17,250
N. Mex.	17.0	3,247	27.0	972	27.0	675
Ariz.	10.5	410	30.0	270	32.0	1,824
Utah	28.5	741	39.0	1,677	41.0	6,150
Nev.	30.0	120	38.0	228	38.0	836
Wash.	42.0	1,554	48.0	10,944	40.0	12,560
Oreg.	32.5	1,755	34.0	10,404	31.5	9,450
Calif.	32.0	2,272	33.0	5,412	29.0	43,819
U. S.	35.0	3,132,002	36.0	1,369,540	25.4	426,188

NOTICE: For 10-year averages and 1941, see July and August reports.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

as of

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,

October 9, 1942

3:00 P.M. (E.M.T.)

October 1, 1942

ALL WHEAT

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average:		Prelim.	Average		Prelim.
	1930-39:	1941	1942	1930-39	1941	1942
		<u>Bushels</u>			<u>Thousand bushels</u>	
Maine	20.2	18.0	20.0	101	36	40
N.Y.	21.6	22.4	27.4	5,706	6,642	7,588
N.J.	22.2	22.0	23.0	1,232	1,210	1,150
Pa.	19.7	19.5	19.0	19,432	16,897	15,646
Ohio	20.1	25.0	21.0	40,876	48,978	36,563
Ind.	17.6	23.5	12.5	30,490	34,665	15,152
Ill.	18.0	20.0	13.6	37,451	35,520	14,254
Mich.	20.7	22.0	23.0	16,945	16,594	15,954
Wis.	16.4	17.2	21.8	1,792	1,362	1,701
Minn.	13.3	13.7	21.2	22,711	20,506	26,504
Iowa	17.4	14.4	22.9	7,408	2,943	4,612
Mo.	14.4	13.5	13.0	27,079	18,036	9,997
N.Dak.	8.0	17.8	20.5	63,739	146,198	151,946
S.Dak.	7.7	12.3	17.3	21,047	35,120	46,403
Nebr.	13.1	15.4	23.7	43,179	36,194	69,828
Kans.	11.8	14.7	18.5	131,581	173,332	196,177
Del.	17.5	20.5	21.0	1,496	1,332	1,281
Md.	19.2	21.0	20.0	8,342	7,245	6,140
Va.	14.4	15.0	16.0	8,643	7,665	7,568
W.Va.	15.0	15.5	15.5	2,154	1,628	1,504
N.C.	10.9	15.0	15.5	4,807	7,110	7,657
S.C.	10.0	13.0	11.5	1,364	3,146	3,335
Ga.	9.2	11.5	10.5	1,270	2,196	2,530
Ky.	14.0	19.0	14.0	5,520	7,125	5,404
Tenn.	11.3	15.0	14.5	4,403	5,415	5,162
Ala.	10.4	13.0	13.0	58	91	143
Ark.	9.1	10.5	11.0	557	315	286
Okla.	11.6	10.7	16.0	47,682	48,610	61,792
Tex.	9.6	10.4	16.0	31,360	27,186	47,280
Mont.	10.4	18.4	22.3	35,273	68,239	74,062
Idaho	22.7	29.2	26.7	23,842	27,822	21,722
Wyo.	10.7	19.4	21.1	2,634	4,648	4,856
Colo.	12.0	18.3	20.4	12,450	25,036	24,764
N.Mex.	9.8	15.8	14.5	2,805	2,735	3,955
Ariz.	22.4	14.5	22.0	880	392	462
Utah	19.6	26.4	23.1	5,076	7,027	4,980
Nev.	24.6	27.3	27.4	387	491	521
Wash.	20.6	29.1	30.3	44,383	61,142	53,083
Oreg.	19.8	28.8	27.4	18,743	23,442	20,036
Calif.	18.2	15.5	19.0	12,605	11,656	12,008
U. S.	13.3	16.9	19.5	747,507	945,937	984,046

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

as of

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,

October 2, 1942

3:00 P. M. (P.M.T.)

October 1, 1942

SPRING WHEAT

OTHER THAN DURUM

BUCKWHEAT

State	Yield per acre	Production Thous. bu.	State	Yield per acre	Production Thous. bu.
Maine	20.0	40	Maine	18.0	108
N. Y.	20.0	80	Vt.	22.0	22
Pa.	18.0	180	N. Y.	19.0	2,518
Ohio	23.0	23	Pa.	20.0	2,080
Ind.	15.0	90	Ohio	18.5	148
Ill.	20.0	200	Ind.	14.0	84
Mich.	22.5	360	Ill.	14.5	87
Wis.	22.5	945	Mich.	18.0	450
Minn.	21.0	21,672	Wis.	15.5	264
Iowa	16.5	264	Minn.	13.0	325
N. Dak.	20.5	116,030	Iowa	17.0	34
S. Dak.	17.0	36,465	Mo.	10.0	10
Nebr.	15.0	1,260	N. Dak.	14.5	58
Kans.	9.5	114	S. Dak.	13.0	13
Mont.	20.5	40,232	Md.	22.0	132
Idaho	30.5	7,747	Va.	16.0	128
Wyo.	18.0	1,328	W. Va.	20.0	240
Colo.	16.5	2,756	N. C.	17.0	68
N. Mex.	15.0	345	Ky.	11.0	22
Utah	31.0	1,860	Tenn.	14.5	29
Nev.	27.0	405			
Wash.	26.5	7,606			
Oreg.	24.0	2,760			
U. S.	20.2	242,792	U. S.	18.3	6,620

DURUM WHEAT

GRAIN SORGHUMS, ALL

Minn.	21.5	1,312	Mo.	20.0	4,560
			S. Dak.	10.0	4,190
			Nebr.	13.5	2,619
N. Dak.	20.5	35,916	Kans.	17.0	21,658
			Ark.	15.0	750
			Okla.	13.0	15,886
S. Dak.	18.0	6,318	Tex.	19.0	82,118
			Colo.	13.0	4,953
			N. Mex.	16.0	6,048
			Ariz.	30.0	1,440
			Calif.	34.0	5,100
3 States	20.1	43,546	U. S.	17.2	149,322

WHEAT PRODUCTION BY CLASSES, FOR THE UNITED STATES

Year	Winter Hard red	Soft red	Spring Hard red	Durum 1/	White (winter & spring)	Total
	Thousand bushels	Thousand bushels	Thousand bushels	Thousand bushels	Thousand bushels	Thousand bushels
Av. 1930-39	311,785	206,382	111,749	28,845	88,746	747,507
1941	394,336	211,931	205,955	42,942	90,773	945,937
1942 2/	471,832	164,993	222,435	44,551	80,235	984,046

1/ Includes durum wheat in States for which estimates are not shown separately.

2/ Preliminary.

GRAIN STOCKS ON FARMS ON OCTOBER 1

State	CORN (old crop)			WHEAT			OATS		
	Average:			Average:			Average:		
	1930-39:	1941	1942	1930-39:	1941	1942	1930-39:	1941	1942
	Thousand bushels			Thousand bushels			Thousand bushels		
Maine	3	5	5	93	29	32	3,899	3,756	3,894
N.H.	13	6	10	--	--	--	237	204	235
Vt.	23	12	11	--	--	--	1,609	1,384	1,561
Mass.	39	14	14	--	--	--	163	188	219
R.I.	8	7	6	--	--	--	49	27	32
Conn.	62	42	54	--	--	--	162	141	130
N.Y.	587	546	778	3,812	4,384	5,160	21,902	23,598	32,093
N.J.	744	490	682	713	714	598	1,176	1,200	1,159
Pa.	3,486	2,880	3,403	12,276	9,462	8,762	22,888	25,689	22,864
Ohio	10,099	6,865	12,968	22,137	23,020	19,013	34,639	40,585	42,706
Ind.	12,346	11,753	15,374	13,702	13,866	6,970	30,928	40,590	40,893
Ill.	45,978	53,538	61,967	13,434	11,011	5,987	87,024	118,666	114,688
Mich.	3,170	4,496	4,302	11,815	11,948	11,806	34,723	42,687	59,616
Wis.	2,567	6,077	3,762	1,522	1,199	1,667	65,751	69,615	92,531
Minn.	11,566	45,946	36,395	14,990	13,944	22,793	113,544	99,776	154,316
Iowa	63,411	203,742	159,310	3,550	1,589	2,767	147,732	140,051	182,716
Mo.	10,960	19,364	14,354	11,336	6,493	4,099	30,279	44,997	51,476
N.Dak.	141	1,645	772	38,885	109,648	124,596	28,356	58,575	68,662
S.Dak.	4,614	16,935	12,233	14,186	25,294	38,979	34,453	49,970	75,956
Nebr.	23,773	43,925	45,849	21,670	23,888	53,768	36,020	45,052	47,139
Kans.	6,642	3,663	7,981	51,562	74,533	123,592	23,902	27,685	33,391
Del.	245	444	252	758	666	589	75	60	109
Md.	1,395	1,525	778	3,412	2,246	2,026	1,026	809	918
Va.	2,209	2,737	2,641	5,039	4,216	4,238	1,508	1,916	2,371
W.Va.	1,068	1,496	1,181	1,380	977	1,083	1,548	1,421	1,478
N.C.	2,948	5,567	6,112	2,788	3,982	4,135	2,308	4,095	3,876
S.C.	1,537	2,083	1,519	604	1,447	1,274	3,952	5,566	6,142
Ga.	2,880	4,578	3,266	606	1,010	987	2,550	4,522	3,881
Fla.	194	399	290	--	--	--	26	17	18
Ky.	5,342	7,353	7,863	1,652	1,425	1,189	1,102	1,327	1,159
Tenn.	3,609	5,657	4,762	1,893	1,733	1,703	966	1,441	2,001
Ala.	1,948	2,725	3,269	24	59	69	708	2,552	2,244
Miss.	1,361	1,061	2,022	--	--	--	323	4,061	4,997
Ark.	1,319	3,834	2,200	261	189	129	1,433	3,360	3,610
La.	556	1,331	979	--	--	--	384	1,027	1,050
Okla.	1,732	2,614	900	17,032	18,958	27,188	18,422	18,389	17,476
Tex.	4,753	8,073	2,866	6,999	7,068	19,858	23,482	24,304	7,576
Mont.	41	137	199	19,359	46,403	74,062	5,814	14,108	22,748
Idaho	82	75	258	11,029	12,242	14,988	3,948	5,144	6,000
Wyo.	69	66	79	1,899	3,114	3,933	2,436	4,084	3,385
Colo.	795	678	1,205	5,477	15,272	16,592	3,463	4,687	4,750
N.Mex.	188	82	524	759	1,368	1,266	299	799	622
Ariz.	17	46	54	269	114	97	126	102	189
Utah	4	5	2	2,773	4,638	3,287	966	1,476	1,174
Nev.	--	0	0	275	383	417	106	144	160
Wash.	12	37	25	9,610	20,177	22,826	6,164	5,247	9,084
Oreg.	47	61	121	4,870	7,970	9,016	6,766	6,680	6,763
Calif.	5	7	0	3,056	1,632	3,002	1,045	555	1,353
U.S.	235,134	474,622	423,597	337,511	488,311	644,503	810,382	952,329	1,141,411

1/ Data based on corn for grain.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

Bureau of Agricultural Economics

Washington, D. C.,

as of

CROP REPORTING BOARD

October 9, 1942

October 1, 1942

3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

FLAXSEED

Preliminary 1942			Preliminary 1942		
State	Yield per acre	Production	State	Yield per acre	Production
	<u>Bushels</u>	<u>Thous. bu.</u>		<u>Bushels</u>	<u>Thous. bu.</u>
Ill.	14.0	126	Okla.	7.0	210
Mich.	11.0	88	Tex.	11.5	288
Wis.	12.0	120	Mont.	8.0	2,720
Minn.	10.0	17,260	Idaho	7.0	28
Iowa	12.0	3,036	Ariz.	22.0	352
Mo.	7.5	45	Wash.	15.0	30
N. Dak.	7.5	9,240	Oreg.	12.5	25
S. Dak.	10.5	3,664	Calif.	18.0	3,656
Nebr.	9.5	38	U.S.	9.6	42,682
Kans.	8.0	1,776			

BEANS, DRY EDIBLE 1/

Indicated 1942			Indicated 1942		
State	Yield per acre	Production	State	Yield per acre	Production
	<u>Pounds</u>	<u>Thous. bags 2/</u>		<u>Pounds</u>	<u>Thous. bags 2/</u>
Me.	1,050	105	Wyo.	1,350	1,134
Vt.	630	19	Colo.	670	2,151
N.Y.	960	1,507	N.Mex.	440	1,104
Mich.	910	6,406	Ariz.	510	71
Wis.	540	32	Utah	500	70
Minn.	500	25	Wash.	1,200	72
Nebr.	1,500	540	Oreg.	1,350	40
Kans.	400	4	Calif.	1,297	5,592
Mont.	1,300	325	U.S.	958.5	21,269
Idaho	1,400	2,072			

1/ Includes beans grown for seed. 2/ Bags of 100 pounds (uncleaned).

BROOMCORN

RICE

Preliminary 1942			Indicated 1942		
State	Yield per acre	Production	State	Yield per acre	Production
	<u>Pounds</u>	<u>Tons</u>		<u>Bushels</u>	<u>Thous. bu.</u>
Ill.	330	3,800	Ark.	53.0	14,204
Kans.	340	2,400	La.	42.0	26,418
Okla.	400	12,000	Tex.	47.0	19,552
Tex.	300	3,200	Calif.	68.0	11,424
Colo.	290	8,700	U.S.	48.3	71,598
N.Mex.	310	5,700			
U.S.	337.4	35,300			

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE		
CROP REPORT	BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS	Washington, D. C.,
as of	CROP REPORTING BOARD	October 9, 1942
October 1, 1942		3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

	TAME HAY		ALFALFA HAY ^{1/}		PASTURE	
State	Preliminary 1942	Preliminary 1942	Preliminary 1942	Preliminary 1942	Condition Oct. 1	
	Yield per	Yield per	Yield per	Yield per	Average	
	acre	Production:	acre	Production:	1930-39	1942
	Tons	Thousand tons	Tons	Thousand tons	Percent	
Maine	0.98	826	1.50	10	76	76
N.H.	1.23	437	2.25	9	75	80
Vt.	1.33	1,193	2.40	43	78	87
Mass.	1.58	532	2.45	32	77	87
R.I.	1.45	48	2.30	2	78	91
Conn.	1.57	421	2.75	60	77	93
N.Y.	1.56	6,125	2.15	1,049	70	89
N.J.	1.65	383	2.20	143	70	82
Pa.	1.48	3,432	2.05	592	68	88
Ohio	1.55	3,687	2.15	1,096	68	90
Ind.	1.45	2,638	1.95	1,004	70	89
Ill.	1.42	3,928	2.40	1,454	63	90
Mich.	1.50	3,822	1.70	2,202	67	91
Wis.	1.96	7,530	2.45	2,952	65	88
Minn.	1.75	5,553	2.20	3,113	61	89
Iowa	1.83	6,500	2.60	2,915	68	96
Mo.	1.28	4,102	2.85	943	57	89
N.Dak.	1.50	1,431	1.70	264	43	87
S.Dak.	1.47	919	1.65	383	44	92
Nebr.	1.36	1,866	2.05	1,464	54	88
Kans.	2.00	1,880	2.30	1,467	52	91
Del.	1.33	92	2.50	10	73	80
Md.	1.35	560	2.15	86	70	89
Va.	1.18	1,533	2.20	121	71	96
W.Va.	1.20	875	2.10	99	67	94
N.C.	1.03	1,244	2.00	16	75	87
S.C.	0.73	510	1.25	2	63	75
Ga.	0.52	822	1.75	9	66	76
Fla.	0.57	96	-	-	80	84
Ky.	1.34	2,133	2.10	420	70	89
Tenn.	1.17	2,230	2.05	193	66	80
Ala.	0.65	669	1.50	6	68	79
Miss.	1.14	1,078	2.30	143	67	76
Ark.	1.13	1,514	2.15	185	56	79
La.	1.24	445	2.10	59	70	86
Okla.	1.50	1,323	2.25	670	51	87
Tex.	1.11	1,561	2.80	367	60	90
Mont.	1.60	1,923	1.80	1,228	59	95
Idaho	2.15	2,144	2.40	1,872	72	81
Wyo.	1.47	825	1.70	573	67	89
Colo.	1.78	1,841	2.10	1,359	61	89
N.Mex.	2.23	428	2.70	359	69	84
Ariz.	2.30	577	2.50	452	82	75
Utah	2.20	1,113	2.30	1,030	66	73
Nev.	2.10	399	2.40	336	75	93
Wash.	2.10	1,922	2.60	858	65	73
Oreg.	2.01	1,628	2.65	763	67	70
Calif.	2.94	4,845	4.20	3,440	70	81
U. S.	1.53	91,583	2.31	35,853	63	88

^{1/} Included in tame hay.

State	SOYBEANS 1/			COWPEAS 1/		
	Yield per acre			Yield per acre		
	Average	Indicated	Average	Average	Indicated	Indicated
	1930-39	1941	1942	1930-39	1941	1942
		Bushels			Bushels	
N.Y.	2/14.8	15.0	16.0	-	-	-
N.J.	"	13.0	18.0	-	-	-
Pa.	2/16.2	15.0	17.5	-	-	-
Ohio	18.0	19.5	21.5	-	-	-
Ind.	16.6	17.0	20.5	9.0	5.5	5.5
Ill.	19.1	21.5	21.0	8.1	5.0	7.0
Mich.	13.0	14.0	17.0	-	-	-
Wis.	12.5	15.0	15.0	-	-	-
Minn.	-	15.0	12.0	-	-	-
Iowa	16.8	17.5	18.0	-	-	-
Mo.	8.2	11.5	14.5	7.0	5.5	7.0
Nebr.	-	11.0	14.0	-	-	-
Kans.	7.4	12.0	12.0	6.0	8.5	9.0
Del.	13.6	11.5	16.0	11.6	-	-
Md.	12.6	12.0	15.5	8.0	9.0	9.5
Va.	12.2	12.5	16.0	9.2	5.5	6.0
W.Va.	11.6	13.0	13.5	-	-	-
N.C.	12.4	10.0	12.5	7.6	4.5	5.5
S.C.	6.4	7.5	8.0	5.3	4.5	5.0
Ga.	5.8	6.8	7.0	5.9	4.5	4.5
Fla.	-	-	-	8.4	10.7	10.0
Ky.	10.4	13.5	13.0	8.4	6.0	6.0
Tenn.	7.3	9.0	10.0	5.3	6.0	6.0
Ala.	5.7	6.5	6.0	5.6	6.0	6.5
Miss.	8.2	10.5	12.0	5.6	6.0	6.5
Ark.	8.5	15.0	12.0	7.0	6.0	6.0
La.	8.2	11.5	13.5	7.6	3.0	4.5
Okla.	8.4	8.0	9.0	6.2	6.0	6.0
Tex.	2/ 7.2	11.0	10.5	6.9	8.0	6.5
U.S.	16.1	18.2	18.5	6.4	5.5	5.8

1/ For beans (or peas).

2/ Short-time average.

State	SOYBEANS FOR BEANS		
	Stocks on farms Oct. 1, 1942		
	Indicated 1942	Percent of	Quantity
	production	1941 production	(old crop)
	Thous. bushels	Percent	Thous. bushels
Ohio	25,950	4.5	591
Indiana	30,135	6.0	873
Illinois	71,778	1.5	727
Michigan	3,364	2.0	27
Minnesota	3,792	4.0	48
Iowa	36,306	3.5	581
Missouri	7,830	5.5	118
North Carolina	3,700	2.0	34
Mississippi	3,060	2.0	15
Arkansas	3,336	2.0	35
10 principal States	189,151	3.0	3,059
Other States	11,550	-	-
U.S.	200,701	-	-

CROP REPORT

as of

October 1, 1942

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.

October 9, 1942

3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

TOBACCO

Indicated 1942			Indicated 1942		
State	Yield per acre	Production	State	Yield per acre	Production
	Lb.	Thous. lb.		Lb.	Thous. lb.
Mass.	1,704	9,885	Md.	750	31,125
Conn.	1,408	21,960	Va.	920	99,596
N. Y.	1,475	1,475	W. Va.	950	3,135
Pa.	1,392	48,716	N. C.	1,050	573,930
Ohio	1,019	23,235	S. C.	1,075	96,750
Ind.	974	9,935	Ga.	853	60,366
Wis.	1,525	30,965	Fla.	896	15,770
Minn.	1,250	750	Ky.	954	294,875
Mo.	1,100	6,050	Tenn.	1,003	93,675
Kans.	950	380	Ala.	783	235
			U. S.	1,018	1,422,808

SUGARCANE FOR SUGAR AND SEED

Indicated 1942			Sugar produced 96° equivalent		
State	Yield of cane per acre	Production	Average 1930-39	1941	Indicated 1942
		Thous. short tons		Thousand short tons	
La.	21.0	5,586	308	323	461
Fla.	32.7	1,125	47	96	112
Total	22.3	6,711	355	419	573
For seed					
La.	21.0	630			
Fla.	40.0	28			
Total	21.4	658			
For sugar and seed					
La.	21.0	6,216			
Fla.	32.8	1,153			
Total	22.3	7,369			

PEANUTS PICKED AND THRESHED

SUGAR BEETS

Indicated 1942			Indicated 1942		
State	Yield per acre	Production	State	Yield per acre	Production
	Lb.	Thous. lb.		Short tons	Thous. short tons
Virginia	1,350	216,000	Ohio	12.0	576
North Carolina	1,350	418,500	Mich.	9.0	1,107
Tennessee	750	8,250	Nebr.	14.0	1,078
Total (Va.-N.C. area)	1,336	642,750	Mont.	12.5	950
South Carolina	700	49,000	Idaho	14.5	1,160
Georgia	650	799,500	Wyo.	13.5	621
Florida	650	113,750	Colo.	13.8	2,553
Alabama	700	462,000	Utah	14.0	672
Mississippi	550	41,250	Calif.	15.0	2,670
Total (S.E. area)	663	1,465,500	Other States	12.4	1,582
Arkansas	400	28,800			
Louisiana	420	18,900			
Oklahoma	600	183,000			
Texas	550	583,000			
Total (S.W. area)	549	813,700			
United States	700.2	2,921,950	U. S.	13.1	12,969

TOBACCO BY CLASS AND TYPE

Class and type	Type No.	Yield per acre	INDICATED 1942 Production	Thous. lb.	Class and type	Type No.	Yield per acre	INDICATED 1942 Production	Thous. lb.
Flue-cured:					Air-cured (dark):				
Virginia	11	900	73,800		Indiana	35	950	380	
North Carolina	11	985	212,760		Kentucky	35	1,000	12,000	
Total old belt	11	962	286,560		Tennessee	35	975	3,705	
Eastern North Carolina Belt	12	1,070	284,620		Total One Sucker	35	993	16,085	
North Carolina	13	1,185	68,730		Green River (Ky.)	36	1,000	14,000	
South Carolina	13	1,075	96,750		Virginia Sun-cured	37	870	2,436	
Total South Carolina Belt	13	1,118	165,480		Total air-cured (dark)	35-37	985	32,521	
Georgia	14	850	59,500		Cigar filler:				
Florida	14	850	11,900		Pennsylvania Seedleaf	41	1,390	48,233	
Alabama	14	800	11,160		Miami Valley (Ohio)	42-44	1,100	11,550	
Total Georgia and Florida Belt	14	850	71,560		Georgia	45	1,150	230	
Total flue-cured	11-14	1,015	808,220		Florida	45	1,150	690	
Fire-cured:					Total Georgia and Florida Sun-grown	45	1,150	920	
Virginia	21	900	12,780		Total cigar filler	41-45	1,320	60,703	
Kentucky	22	940	14,570		Cigar binder:				
Tennessee	22	960	27,840		Massachusetts	51	1,750	175	
Total Hopkinsville and Clarksville	22	953	42,410		Connecticut	51	1,650	12,540	
Kentucky	23	950	14,725		Total Connecticut Valley Broadleaf	51	1,651	12,715	
Tennessee	23	950	3,420		Massachusetts	52	1,820	8,918	
Total Paducah	23	950	18,145		Connecticut	52	1,650	4,290	
Henderson Stemming (Ky.)	24	900	180		Total Connecticut Valley Havana Seed	52	1,761	13,208	
Total fire-cured	21-24	942	73,515		New York	53	1,475	1,475	
Air-cured (light):					Pennsylvania	53	1,610	483	
Ohio	31	950	11,685		Total New York and Pa. Havana Seed	53	1,506	1,958	
Indiana	31	975	9,555		Southern Wisconsin	54	1,500	15,000	
Missouri	31	1,100	6,050		Wisconsin	55	1,550	15,965	
Kansas	31	950	380		Minnesota	55	1,250	750	
Virginia	31	1,150	10,580		Total Northern Wisconsin	55	1,533	16,715	
West Virginia	31	950	3,135		Total cigar binder	51-55	1,593	59,596	
North Carolina	31	1,150	7,820		Cigar wrapper:				
Kentucky	31	950	239,400		Massachusetts	61	990	792	
Tennessee	31	1,030	58,710		Connecticut	61	950	5,130	
Alabama	31	750	75		Total Connecticut Valley Shade-grown	61	955	5,922	
Total Burley	31	750	34,390		Georgia	62	1,060	636	
Southern Maryland	32	750	31,125		Florida	62	1,060	3,180	
Total air-cured (light)	31-32	951	378,515		Total Georgia and Florida Shade-grown	62	1,060	3,816	
					Total cigar wrapper	61-62	994	9,738	
					Total cigar types	41-62	1,395	130,037	
					United States	All	1,018	1,422,808	

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT
as ofBUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARDWashington, D. C.,
October 9, 1942
3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

October 1, 1942

APPLES		PEARS		GRAPES		PEACHES	
COMMERCIAL CROPS ^{1/}							
AREA AND	Production	Production	Production	Production	Production	Production	Production
STATE	Indicated	Indicated	Indicated	Indicated	Indicated	Prelim.	Prelim.
STATE	1942	1942	1942	1942	1942	1942	1942
	Thous. bu.	Thous. bu.	Thous. bu.	Tons	Tons	Thous. bu.	Thous. bu.
East States:							
N. Atlantic:							
Me.	739	Me.	9	Me.	30	N.H.	15
N.H.	994	N.H.	12	N.H.	60	Mass.	51
Vt.	714	Vt.	4	Vt.	40	R.I.	16
Mass.	3,520	Mass.	45	Mass.	320	Conn.	163
R.I.	357	R.I.	6	R.I.	190	N.Y.	1,615
Conn.	2,030	Conn.	90	Conn.	1,180	N.J.	1,228
N.Y.	17,250	N.Y.	1,251	N.Y.	66,300	Pa.	1,771
N.J.	3,397	N.J.	66	N.J.	2,700	Ohio	678
Pa.	10,802	Pa.	472	Pa.	20,000	Ind.	112
Total N. Atl.	39,803	Ohio	417	Ohio	22,700	Ill.	925
S. Atlantic:							
Del.	928	Ind.	217	Ind.	2,800	Mich.	2,150
Md.	2,102	Ill.	432	Ill.	4,000	Iowa	22
Va.	13,908	Mich.	1,245	Mich.	36,800	Mo.	512
W. Va.	4,818	Iowa	72	Wis.	480	Nebr.	14
N.C.	1,145	Mo.	425	Minn.	240	Kans.	37
Ga.	427	Nebr.	30	Iowa	3,200	Del.	396
Total S. Atl.	23,328	Kans.	153	Mo.	7,200	Md.	476
Total E. States	63,131	Del.	7	Nebr.	1,700	Va.	1,840
Cent. States:							
N. Central:							
Ohio	6,300	Md.	56	Kans.	2,800	W. Va.	570
Ind.	1,392	Va.	535	Del.	1,100	N.C.	2,463
Ill.	2,970	W. Va.	159	Md.	290	S.C.	3,500
Mich.	9,488	N.C.	446	Va.	1,900	Ga.	6,177
Wis.	638	S.C.	187	W. Va.	1,370	Fla.	123
Minn.	158	Ga.	507	N.C.	6,600	Ky.	183
Iowa	353	Fla.	189	S.C.	1,390	Tenn.	468
Mo.	1,075	Ky.	280	Ga.	2,130	Ala.	1,595
Nebr.	120	Tenn.	395	Fla.	620	Miss.	974
Kans.	832	Ala.	400	Ky.	1,850	Ark.	2,337
Total N. Cent.	23,326	Miss.	519	Tenn.	2,560	La.	335
S. Central:							
Ky.	168	Ark.	202	Ala.	1,370	Okla.	477
Tenn.	278	La.	239	Miss.	240	Tex.	1,610
Ark.	616	Okla.	227	Ark.	8,400	Idaho	279
Total S. Cent.	1,062	Tex.	508	La.	30	Colo.	1,490
Total C. States	24,388	Idaho	45	Okla.	3,100	N. Mex.	110
West States:							
Mont.	240	Colo.	150	Tex.	2,200	Ariz.	50
Idaho	1,891	N. Mex.	43	Idaho	400	Utah	340
Colo.	1,595	Ariz.	10	Colo.	420	Nev.	2
N. Mex.	732	Utah	86	N. Mex.	960	Wash.	2,168
Utah	358	Nev.	2	Ariz.	680	Oreg.	518
Wash.	27,216	Wash., all	6,662	Utah	620	Calif., all	27,710
Oreg.	2,774	Bartlett	5,063	Nev.	160	Cling-	
Calif.	6,061	Other	1,599	Wash.	15,000	stone ^{2/}	17,793
Total West States	40,867	Oreg., all	4,379	Oreg.	1,800	Free-	
36 States	128,386	Bartlett	1,915	Calif., all	2,307,000	stone	9,917
		Other	2,464	Wine	544,000		
		Calif., all	9,293	Raisin	1,326,000		
		Bartlett	8,376	Table	437,000		
		Other	917				
		U.S.	30,472	U.S.	2,534,930	U.S.	65,498

^{1/} Estimates of the commercial crop refer to the production of apples in the commercial apple areas of each State and include fruit produced for sale to commercial processors as well as for sale for fresh consumption. ^{2/} Mainly for canning.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.

October 9, 1942

3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

CROP REPORT

as of

CROP REPORTING BOARD

October 1, 1942

CITRUS FRUITS

CROP and STATE	Average		Production 1/		Indicated	
	1930-39	1939	1940	1941	1942	
ORANGES:						
	Thousand boxes					
California, all	37,198	44,425	49,478	51,262	--	
Valencias	21,395	26,904	30,006	29,520	2/	
Navels and Misc.....	15,803	17,521	19,472	21,742	18,980	
Florida, all.....	21,290	23,000	30,900	29,200	35,700	
Early and Midseason..	3/12,521	15,600	15,800	15,100	17,200	
Valencias.....	3/ 8,321	10,000	12,400	12,000	15,000	
Tangerines.....	2,350	2,400	2,700	2,100	3,500	
Texas.....	1,157	2,360	2,650	2,850	2,900	
Arizona.....	309	595	528	660	700	
Louisiana.....	275	228	253	192	340	
5 States 4/.....	60,179	75,608	83,809	84,164	--	
GRAPEFRUIT:						
Florida, all.....	14,760	15,900	24,800	19,400	25,100	
Seedless	3/ 5,250	6,500	8,500	7,000	8,500	
Other	3/10,393	9,400	16,300	12,400	16,600	
Texas.....	6,350	14,400	13,650	14,500	15,900	
Arizona	1,505	2,900	2,650	3,450	2,835	
California, all.....	1,768	1,992	1,983	3,181	--	
Desert Valleys.....	789	1,087	960	1,343	1,320	
Other.....	979	965	1,023	1,838	2/	
4 States 4/.....	24,383	35,192	43,083	40,531	--	
LEMONS:						
California 4/.....	8,815	11,983	17,099	12,006	2/	
LIMES:						
Florida.....	37	95	80	120	2/	

1/ Relates to crop from bloom of year shown. In California the picking season usually extends from about October 1 to December 31 of the following year. In other States the season begins about September 1. For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities donated to charity and/or eliminated on account of market conditions. 2/ First report of production from 1942 bloom for California Valencia oranges, lemons, and grapefruit in "other" areas, and Florida limes will be issued in December. 3/ Short-time average. 4/ Net content of boxes varies. In California and Arizona the approximate average for oranges is 70 lb. net and grapefruit 60 lb.; in Florida and other States oranges 90 lb. and grapefruit 80 lb.; California lemons about 76 lb. net.

PECANS

State	All varieties		Improved varieties 1/		Wild or seedling varieties	
	Production	Indicated	Production	Indicated	Production	Indicated
	1941	1942	1941	1942	1941	1942
Thousand pounds						
Illinois	887	592	27	12	860	580
Missouri	1,740	775	88	31	1,652	744
North Carolina	3,290	3,234	3,000	2,911	290	323
South Carolina	3,069	3,230	2,670	2,746	399	484
Georgia	26,220	29,260	22,549	25,164	3,671	4,096
Florida	4,672	4,536	2,616	2,540	2,056	1,996
Alabama	12,160	11,410	9,971	9,014	2,189	2,396
Mississippi	6,890	6,681	3,927	3,741	2,963	2,940
Arkansas	4,260	3,816	682	572	3,578	3,244
Louisiana	5,600	6,016	1,400	1,684	4,200	4,332
Oklahoma	30,600	8,000	1,224	560	29,376	7,440
Texas	22,100	10,350	2,873	932	19,227	9,418
12 States	121,488	87,900	51,027	49,907	70,461	37,993

1/ Budded, grafted, or topworked varieties.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.,

as of :

CROP REPORTING BOARD

October 9, 1942

October 1, 1942

3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

PLUMS AND PRUNES				PRUNES USED FRESH, CANNED AND DRIED ^{1/}			
Crop	Production			State	Average	1941	Preliminary
and		Preliminary					
State	1941	1942			1930-39		1942

Tons				Tons			
Fresh Basis ^{1/}				Fresh Basis			
Plums:				Used fresh:			
Mich.	6,900	5,300		Wash.	13,680	10,600	13,900
Calif.	71,000	79,000		Oreg.	16,680	17,800	19,000
Prunes:							
Idaho	21,000	17,800		Canned: ^{2/}			
Wash., all	22,300	24,600		Wash.	5,120	9,300	8,100
E.Wash.	14,800	17,200		Oreg.	16,260	29,600	21,700
W.Wash.	7,500	7,400					
Oreg., all	69,400	76,300		Dry Basis ^{3/}			
E.Oreg.	15,400	15,700		Dried:			
W.Oreg.	54,000	61,000		Wash.	2,940	400	200
Dry Basis ^{2/}				Oreg.	21,780	6,500	8,000
Calif.	177,000	174,000					

^{1/}For some States production includes some quantities unharvested on account of market conditions; in 1942, estimates of such quantities are as follows (tons): Western Washington, 1,800; Western Oregon, 10,000.

^{2/}In California, the drying ratio is approximately $\frac{2\frac{1}{2}}$ pounds of fresh fruit to 1 pound dried. In 1941, in addition to the dried prunes produced additional quantities of prunes remained unharvested on account of market conditions.

^{1/}These estimates include quantities sold and used on the farm for household consumption.

^{2/}Includes small quantities for cold packing.

^{3/}The drying ratio in Washington and Oregon ranges from 3 to 4 pounds of fresh fruit to 1 pound dried.

MISCELLANEOUS FRUITS AND NUTS				CRANBERRIES			
Crop	Cond.	Oct. 1	Production		Production		
and			Indicated:	State	Average		Indicated
State	1941	1942	1941	1942	1930-39	1941	1942
	Percent		Tons			Barrels	

APRICOTS:							
Calif.	1/57	1/62	198,000	213,000	Mass.	412,400	500,000
Wash.	1/79	1/90	14,600	17,100	N.J.	105,700	80,000
Utah		1/28	1,300	3,100	Wis.	68,600	99,000
3 States	1/58	1/62	213,900	233,200	Wash.	12,330	36,000
FIGS:				Oreg.	4,650	10,200	11,000
Calif.:				5 States	603,680	725,200	742,800

Dried)72 81 $\frac{2}{3}$ 33,500
Not dried) 19,000

OLIVES:
Calif. 52 60 55,000

ALMONDS:
Calif. 26 70 6,000 22,000

WALNUTS:				HOPS			
Calif.	78	79	63,000	61,000	Preliminary 1942		
Oreg.	78	45	7,000	4,000			
3 States	78	75	70,000	65,000			

WILBERTS:				Wash.	1,640	12,464	
Oreg.	87	72	4,900	4,320			
Wash.	92	75	850	730	Oreg.	640	12,672
2 States	88	72	5,750	5,050			

AVOCADOS:
Fla. 1/55 1/48 1,250

PINEAPPLES:
Fla. 1/64 1/73 12,000

^{1/} Production in percentage of a full crop.

^{2/} Dry basis.

^{3/} Boxes of approximately 70 lb., net weight.

POTATOES 1/

GROUP	: Indicated 1942 ::		GROUP	: Indicated 1942 ::	
AND	: Yield : Produc- ::		AND	: Yield : Pro-	
STATE	:per acre: tion ::		STATE	:per acre: duction	
	Bu.	Thous. bu.		Bu.	Thous. Bu.
<u>SURPLUS LATE POTATO STATES:</u>					
Maine	275	45,375	Illinois	100	3,700
New York	143	27,313	Iowa	115	5,370
Pennsylvania	110	17,380	5 Central	108.7	29,573
3 Eastern	175.2	90,068	New Mexico	75	338
Michigan	95	17,290	Arizona	225	562
Wisconsin	72	11,520	2 Southwestern	123.6	900
Minnesota	90	19,350	TOTAL 12	119.5	40,418
North Dakota	120	17,520	30 LATE STATES	144.4	291,245
South Dakota	105	3,360	<u>INTERMEDIATE POTATO STATES:</u>		
5 Central	93.9	69,040	New Jersey	172	10,320
Nebraska	162	11,988	Delaware	97	378
Montana	120	1,680	Maryland	105	2,100
Idaho	230	30,360	Virginia	105	7,665
Wyoming	190	2,660	Kentucky	93	4,650
Colorado	220	14,740	Missouri	106	4,240
Utah	180	2,196	Kansas	93	2,232
Nevada	165	380	TOTAL 7	116.6	51,585
Washington	210	8,610	37 LATE AND INTERMEDIATE	141.1	322,830
Oregon	205	7,585	<u>EARLY POTATO STATES:</u>		
California 2/	320	11,520	North Carolina	111	9,213
10 Western	213.5	51,719	South Carolina	111	3,108
TOTAL 18	149.4	250,827	Georgia	68	1,904
<u>OTHER LATE POTATO STATES:</u>			Florida	145	4,350
New Hampshire	170	1,207	Tennessee	81	3,483
Vermont	125	1,500	Alabama	75	3,900
Massachusetts	165	3,135	Mississippi	71	1,917
Rhode Island	205	1,025	Arkansas	78	3,510
Connecticut	130	3,078	Louisiana	59	2,714
5 New England	167.7	9,945	Oklahoma	70	2,310
West Virginia	110	3,960	Texas	92	5,520
Ohio	107	9,523	California 3/	330	11,550
Indiana	110	5,720	TOTAL 12	104.9	55,479
			TOTAL U. S.	134.5	376,309

1/ Except for California, the estimates shown for each State under a particular group cover the entire crop, whether commercial or noncommercial, early or late. 2/ Estimates shown for California under the surplus late States do not include the early commercial crop. 3/ Estimates shown for California under the early States cover the early commercial crop only.

SWEET POTATOES

: Indicated 1942 ::			: Indicated 1942 ::		
State	: Yield :	Production ::	State	: Yield :	Production ::
	:per acre :			:per acre :	
	Bu.	Thous. bu.		Bu.	Thous. bu.
New Jersey	150	2,400	Florida	70	1,330
Indiana	110	330	Kentucky	90	1,440
Illinois	100	300	Tennessee	100	4,400
Iowa	100	200	Alabama	75	7,050
Missouri	105	945	Mississippi	95	6,935
Kansas	140	420	Arkansas	90	2,250
Delaware	135	405	Louisiana	75	6,150
Maryland	180	1,620	Oklahoma	88	1,144
Virginia	130	4,160	Texas	35	5,100
North Carolina	115	8,280	California	125	1,500
South Carolina	95	5,890	U. S.	93.2	70,544
Georgia	79	8,295			

MONTHLY MILK PRODUCTION ON FARMS, UNITED STATES
1936-40 Average, 1941, and 1942

Month	Monthly Total				Daily Average per Capita		
	Average		1942		Average		
	1936-40	1941	1942	1941	1936-40	1941	1942
	Million pounds			Pct.	Pounds		
August	9,289	10,279	10,788	105	2.30	2.49	2.59
September	8,352	9,240	9,525	103	2.13	2.31	2.36
Jan.-Sept. Incl.	82,276	89,996	93,729	104.1	2.31	2.48	2.56

MILK PRODUCED PER MILK COW IN HERDS KEPT BY REPORTERS 1/

State	:	October 1	:	State	:	October 1	:
and	:	Average :	:	and	:	Average :	:
Division	:	1931-40 :	1941 : 1942	Division	:	1931-40 :	1941 : 1942
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1/ Averages represent the reported daily milk production of herds kept by reporters divided by the total number of milk cows (in milk or dry) in these herds. Figures for New England States and New Jersey are based on combined returns from crop and special dairy reporters. Figures for other States, regions, and U. S. are based on returns from crop reporters only. The regional averages are based in part on records of less important dairy States not shown separately, as follows: North Atlantic, Rhode Island; South Atlantic, Delaware and Florida; South Central, Louisiana; Western, New Mexico, Arizona, Utah and Nevada.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.,

as of

CROP REPORTING BOARD

October 9, 1942

October 1, 1942

3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

SEPTEMBER EGG PRODUCTION

State	Number of layers on : and :hand during September:	Eggs per 100 layers	Total eggs produced :During September:Jan. to Sept. incl.
Division:	1941 : 1942 : 1941 : 1942 : 1941 : 1942 : 1941 : 1942		
	Thousands	Number	Millions
Me.	1,491 1,620	1,401 1,356	21 22 231 245
N. H.	1,313 1,332	1,305 1,338	17 18 182 199
Vt.	694 701	1,308 1,278	9 9 99 110
Mass.	3,096 3,453	1,326 1,320	41 46 469 506
R. I.	379 352	1,212 1,356	5 5 56 57
Conn.	2,076 2,139	1,230 1,428	26 31 291 320
N. Y.	10,222 10,614	1,158 1,164	118 124 1,463 1,509
N. J.	4,236 4,746	1,158 1,152	49 55 644 702
Pa.	12,153 12,590	1,095 1,098	133 138 1,722 1,899
N. ATL.	35,660 37,547	1,175 1,193	419 448 5,157 5,547
Ohio	13,856 14,816	1,104 1,092	153 162 1,910 2,064
Ind.	9,156 10,451	1,074 1,033	98 108 1,253 1,420
Ill.	13,522 14,628	963 990	130 145 1,686 1,933
Mich.	7,722 7,968	1,038 1,093	82 87 1,102 1,168
Wis.	10,999 11,876	1,080 1,077	119 128 1,434 1,656
E. N. CENT.	55,255 59,739	1,053 1,055	582 630 7,385 8,241
Minn.	13,954 16,224	1,059 1,068	148 173 1,869 2,320
Iowa	18,806 20,890	978 1,047	184 219 2,502 3,002
Mo.	13,912 15,416	1,002 978	139 151 1,850 2,144
N. Dak.	2,896 3,474	1,038 984	30 34 352 451
S. Dak.	4,940 5,606	1,005 1,002	50 56 562 749
Nebr.	7,946 9,468	1,011 1,044	80 99 1,067 1,362
Kans.	9,986 11,550	1,014 981	101 113 1,317 1,614
W. N. CENT.	72,440 82,628	1,010 1,023	732 845 9,499 11,702
Del.	680 704	1,044 1,020	7 7 95 99
Md.	2,466 2,578	1,017 1,002	25 26 304 332
Va.	5,917 6,138	1,011 972	60 60 702 801
W. Va.	2,640 2,867	1,116 1,062	29 30 342 399
N. C.	5,868 6,517	780 765	46 50 604 708
S. C.	2,458 2,702	678 696	17 19 228 257
Ga.	4,610 5,462	678 690	31 38 436 533
Fla.	1,454 1,532	846 864	12 13 164 180
S. ATL.	26,093 28,490	870 857	227 243 2,875 3,309
Ky.	6,018 7,457	972 954	58 71 724 929
Tenn.	6,044 7,088	900 912	54 65 672 798
Ala.	4,683 5,380	792 744	37 40 448 541
Miss.	4,676 5,172	654 606	31 31 408 477
Ark.	5,192 5,856	762 726	40 43 519 610
La.	3,090 3,665	624 600	19 22 265 301
Okla.	7,982 9,186	900 882	72 81 921 1,122
Tex.	18,108 21,164	894 870	162 184 2,096 2,388
S. CENT.	55,793 64,968	848 827	473 537 6,053 7,166
Mont.	1,431 1,560	1,050 1,017	15 16 178 196
Idaho	1,518 1,615	1,083 1,122	16 18 204 224
Wyo.	510 614	1,077 1,035	5 6 66 77
Colo.	2,218 2,646	966 1,041	21 28 274 336
N. Mex.	738 799	909 942	7 8 93 96
Ariz.	402 462	996 858	4 4 49 53
Utah	1,618 1,752	1,248 1,239	20 22 229 250
Nev.	188 189	1,149 1,074	2 2 26 28
Wash.	4,648 4,990	1,218 1,188	57 59 697 706
Oreg.	2,502 2,522	1,134 1,194	28 30 356 377
Calif.	10,364 10,580	1,137 1,104	118 117 1,387 1,513
WEST.	26,137 27,729	1,121 1,118	293 310 3,559 3,865
U. S.	271,378 301,101	1,005 1,001	2,726 3,013 34,528 39,828

YOUNG CHICKENS AND POTENTIAL LAYERS ON FARMS

Chick hatching began earlier than usual this year and the demand for chicks has been good all year, especially during the past month in response to the Government's appeal to produce more poultry meat this fall and winter. The present demand for chicks is greater than the supply which is limited by the available supply of good hatching eggs.

During the past few months there has been a good demand for pullets at relatively high prices. Farm laying flocks have made more than the average increase in size during the past month by the addition of a large crop of early hatched pullet layers.

The relation of numbers of potential layers on October 1 to numbers on January 1 following and to all layers at the peak of the laying season in the following April has varied slightly in past years depending on egg and chicken prices during the interim. The increase in potential layers on January 1, 1942, from a year earlier was the same as indicated in the preceding fall on October 1, 1941. However, rapidly rising egg prices after the United States entered the war in December encouraged farmers to reduce culling and save as many layers as possible. As a result the increase in potential layers was raised from 8 percent in January to 11 percent at the peak of the laying season in April.

With the present relatively favorable egg-feed price relationship, which is likely to continue until after the 1943 hatching season, the present gain of 9 percent in potential layers on October 1 from a year ago appears likely to be maintained and it may be increased by next April. Last year with an increase of 16 percent in chickens raised, farm flocks on October 1 showed an increase of 8 percent in potential layers from a year earlier, which increased to 11 percent the following April. This year with an increase of 10 percent in chickens raised, farm flocks on October 1 showed an increase of 9 percent in potential layers.

The total number of all young chickens in farm flocks on October 1 averaged 114.5 birds, the largest number of record. This was 6 percent above a year ago and 21 percent above the 10-year (1931-40) average. There was a record high number of young chickens in all parts of the country except the South Atlantic area, which was 4 percent below the record number in that area on October 1, 1939. Increases above a year ago were 11 percent in the South Central, 8 percent in the West North Central and Western States, 5 percent in the North Atlantic, and 4 percent in the East North Central States. There was a decrease of 3 percent in the South Atlantic States. Young chicken numbers on October 1 were far above the 10-year average in all parts of the country.

The average number of pullets not yet of laying age in farm flocks on October 1 was 53.7 birds, which is 4 more than a year ago and 13 more than the 10-year average. Present numbers of these potential layers are larger than last year in all parts of the country except the South Atlantic States which show a decrease of 7 percent from a year ago. The largest increases occurred in the West North Central and South Central States and the smallest in the North Atlantic and East North Central States.

Other chickens on farms October 1, mostly cockerels and young chicks, were 1 percent less than a year ago and 2 percent below the 10-year average. The heavy marketings of young chickens since mid-July in the North Central States are reflected in a smaller number of meat birds on hand October 1 than a year earlier, although 10 percent more chickens were raised this year. Smaller numbers of meat birds on October 1 in the South Atlantic States also indicate heavy marketings of young chickens for meat in that area.

POTENTIAL LAYERS PER FARM FLOCK ON OCTOBER 1
AND JANUARY 1 AND LAYERS ON APRIL 1

Year	United States	North Atlantic	East North Central	West North Central	South Atlantic	South Central	Western
<u>October 1 1/</u>							
1937	103.5	126.3	139.8	133.7	76.7	80.0	93.4
1938	109.5	133.1	144.0	149.7	78.8	84.2	94.6
1939	114.4	130.1	149.8	160.7	80.2	88.3	100.8
1940	111.3	128.6	147.1	163.5	80.0	81.3	91.0
1941	120.7	135.6	158.8	175.5	86.0	90.2	98.9
1942	131.2	140.6	167.5	195.4	87.1	103.1	106.4
<u>January 1 1/</u>							
1938	89.3	103.9	117.3	115.2	66.6	70.8	80.9
1939	95.9	107.5	120.4	130.2	71.6	76.7	83.8
1940	98.5	107.6	124.8	136.4	71.3	78.9	83.0
1941	95.7	103.8	122.6	133.9	70.7	74.2	81.3
1942	103.8	109.6	129.4	146.0	75.0	84.2	85.0
<u>April 1</u>							
1938	73.8	91.2	98.6	97.4	52.7	56.1	67.0
1939	76.8	89.1	100.2	107.5	53.1	59.0	67.1
1940	79.0	88.2	101.7	113.6	56.3	59.9	67.4
1941	77.0	87.5	100.6	111.4	54.4	57.1	65.9
1942	85.3	91.9	103.8	125.3	59.2	65.7	70.3

1/ Potential layers include not only hens and pullets of laying age, but pullets not of laying age.

AVERAGE NUMBER OF ALL YOUNG CHICKENS PER FLOCK, OCTOBER 1 1/

Year	United States	North Atlantic	East North Central	West North Central	South Atlantic	South Central	Western
<u>Pullets of laying age</u>							
1931-40 (Av.)	25.2	31.2	30.8	30.8	19.8	21.5	21.8
1941	29.9	37.7	39.9	35.5	23.2	24.4	27.2
1942	33.0	39.7	43.4	38.2	25.3	28.8	28.5
<u>Pullets not of laying age</u>							
1931-40 (Av.)	40.9	46.8	58.0	65.2	26.7	27.4	30.8
1941	49.8	55.4	66.4	81.1	34.1	33.9	37.5
1942	53.7	56.8	70.4	92.1	31.7	38.0	40.4
<u>Other young chickens</u>							
1931-40 (Av.)	28.2	25.9	33.7	45.4	25.7	20.8	19.3
1941	28.1	26.1	35.4	44.0	25.7	19.6	17.9
1942	27.7	28.2	33.8	42.7	23.9	19.8	20.4
<u>All young chickens</u>							
1931-40 (Av.)	94.3	103.8	122.5	139.3	72.2	69.7	71.8
1941	107.8	119.3	141.7	160.6	83.0	77.9	82.6
1942	114.5	124.7	147.6	173.0	80.9	86.5	89.2

1/ Flocks of more than 400 layers not included.

I N D E X

U. S. Summary - - - - -	1- 2	Pasture - - - - -	26
Comments - - - - -	3-20	Map - - - - -	5
Apples - - - - -	30	Peaches - - - - -	30
Barley - - - - -	21	Peanuts - - - - -	28
Beans - - - - -	25	Pears - - - - -	30
Broomcorn - - - - -	25	Pecans - - - - -	31
Buckwheat - - - - -	23	Plums & Prunes - - - - -	32
Citrus Fruit - - - - -	31	Potatoes - - - - -	33
Cranberries - - - - -	32	Poultry - - - - -	35-37
Corn - - - - -	21	Rice - - - - -	25
Cowpeas - - - - -	27	Soybeans - - - - -	27
Flaxseed - - - - -	25	Sugar Beets - - - - -	28
Grain Sorghums - - - - -	23	Sugar Cane - - - - -	28
Grain Stocks - - - - -	24	Sweetpotatoes - - - - -	33
Grapes - - - - -	30	Tobacco - - - - -	
Hay Tame - - - - -	26	By Classes - - - - -	29
Alfalfa - - - - -	26	By States - - - - -	28
Hops - - - - -	32	Wheat - - - - -	
Milk - - - - -	34	All - - - - -	22
Misc. Fruits & Nuts - - - - -	32	By Classes - - - - -	23
Oats - - - - -	21	Durum - - - - -	23
		Other Spring - - - - -	23